

RECREATION

— November 1939 —

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Ally the Arts!

By Hugh Lacy

Arts and Crafts Fair

Spirit of Joseph Lee Day

A Creative Community Christmas

By A. D. Zanzig

Recreation in the World of Tomorrow

By Mark A. McCloskey

"Boystowns" for the Youth of Cleveland

By Fred Kelly

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Friends of Recreation

TO BOSTON as to a Mecca from the United States and Canada came the friends of recreation—for a week together—October 9-13, 1939, came to Boston as the home of Joseph Lee, the prophet of the recreation movement.

Not a convention this. Not the annual meeting of a single institution but a parliament on gracious living, not on living tomorrow only but also today.

The emphasis was upon the child, the man, the woman and their needs as human beings. Man is man only so far as he plays. Play is the sign of life. When play ends death is on its way.

There is the play of the very little child in the home or the nursery school, the play of the family together, play in the school, the play of men at work in industry, in the department store, recreation in the church, in the service clubs, in the farm or as in the open country—as well as on the playground in the established recreation center. Leaders in the Y.M.C.A., the settlements, the Boy Scouts, the Boys' Clubs, the 4-H, the labor organizations, school and park recreation workers, paid and volunteer came together to exchange ideas, to sing and to play together.

If no one of the thirty-nine section meetings met an individual's particular need, there was time set aside just for special meetings on any recreation subject desired by those present.

One special meeting had only one person present. Sometimes there were only three or four. The Society of Recreation Workers of America had its own meetings as did other special groups.

Music, drama, arts and crafts, hiking, nature activities, winter sports were debated from the human point of view of satisfaction in living without too much attention to institutions. Anyone interested in "the enduring satisfaction of life" found perfect freedom of discussion with college presidents and students, employers and employees, mayors, lay board members, volunteers joining in. The machinery of the Congress was only such as to keep perfect freedom of discussion. There was almost no mention of the National Recreation Association and its problems and its financing.

Even the questions to be discussed had come from all kinds of leaders from all kinds of places. Thirty-two years of experience are behind these Congresses,—the first was in Chicago in 1907 one year after the national movement was organized. All recreation groups, private as well as governmental, and all individuals have been free to share in it. It has never been used to push any political party, or serve the interest of any special religion, race or class. The one thought has been to build that life here and now be made more permanently satisfying.

One early Congress had meetings attended by 4,000 persons but smaller gatherings have seemed on the whole more effective for real discussion purposes.

The Recreation Congress meets not to fight vice, crime, "liquor," gambling, bad motion pictures, burlesque, salacious literature, nor to control each individual's growth but to build so many delightful, normal opportunities for fairly inexpensive recreation that vigorous flowing life more nearly cares for itself and leaves little time and inclination for what men have found through the centuries leaves afterward a very bitter taste in the mouth.

Such a free Congress on living is unique and is worth maintaining. Such a Congress is not an accident. It does not just happen. Back of it is the labor of many—of many who have passed on. Thousands each year have some share in this free discussion platform which is a slow and natural growth of thirty-two years. With such a Congress, rich in traditions, open to all, serving all, we ought to do everything in our power to preserve its special quality, to avoid duplication that would weaken it, to try through our united effort to keep it free and growing.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

NOVEMBER 1939

November



Courtesy Red Cross Courier

Recreation in the World of Tomorrow

By MARK A. MCCLOSKEY

I AM GRATEFUL to the Women's National Radio Committee for providing me with an opportunity to take a look ahead in recreation. Two women champions of recreation come to mind at once: the first is the beloved Jane Addams, who set forth the need for recreation so powerfully and appealingly in her book, "Youth and the City Streets," and who worked for so many years of her useful life in an effort to bring about better recreation for youth.

To my mind at once also comes Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who, in her own life, so perfectly illustrates the best possible use of leisure time, and who, only the other day, wrote that recreation is next in importance to food, health, shelter and education. In a recent conversation Mrs. Roosevelt made two very telling points. She said that with a more profitable use of leisure time some countries might have prevented much of the present marching and counter-marching abroad. The second point had to do with the incentives for maintaining ourselves in the state of well-being. Ann O'Hare McCormick, competent observer of European affairs, was struck by the amazingly fine physical condition of the youth of the dictator-led countries. One of the tasks that faces us in the recreation of tomorrow is that of encouraging our people of all ages to sustain themselves in the best possible physical condition for their own sakes rather than because the whip of nationalism and dictatorship is held over them.

The recreation of tomorrow must provide both the incentive and the means for the maintenance of physical health. The public parks and forests of our nation will be opened to people of all classes, and mountaintops, once the sanctum of a few, will be used by all those who may be healed in spirit by them, and by all those, and may their ranks increase, who want to try their legs, their hearts, and their lungs against mountainsides. We are on our way to the greater use of state parks, with their increasing number of camping places, where release may be found from the confines of the modern kitchen. Improvements will bring

This broadcast, on September 2nd, was one of a series on "Women in the World of Tomorrow" presented by the Columbia Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the Women's National Radio Committee. Mr. McCloskey, who made the broadcast at the request of the National Recreation Association, is Director of Recreational and Community Activities, Board of Education, City of New York.

people to our great outdoor places. For many years the declining agricultural population and an increasing industrial life have brought millions of our people to the cities. They will temporarily return to green fields, mountains, and forests for sane, satisfactory exercise, and for freedom from the dust, noise and tempo of our great cities.

The recreation of tomorrow will find a way for all children in America to have a camping experience; for them to see the varying greens of nature without a background of brick and mortar; to see where milk comes from and how the food they eat grows; to see the curve of hills and the shape of trees; to become sensitive to the smells of the country as against the city smells; and to tune their ears to recognize the harmony of country noises in contrast to those of the city.

Numberless thousands of our city children grow to manhood without a camping experience in the country. We should vow that this experience shall not be denied to children now growing up in this country. Great numbers of our young people are growing to maturity without ever having tried their bodies against nature's resistance. No one should grow to maturity without having tried his back against stone, wood, and water. Dotted throughout the country now are work and state camps providing this free experience. There should be more of them. They are needed.

The recreation of tomorrow will find cheap means of transportation so that our young people can go about the country on their holidays, sensing the spirit of other cities and states, appreciating the immensity and physical grandeur of our nation, and traveling through the artificial walls set up by provincialism. The CCC, among many other accomplishments, contributed greatly to the physical well-being of our youth and moved them about the country, but many of them might well have been wrapped in cellophane, for they traveled in body but not in mind. Cheap transportation, good hostels, an interpretation of the places seen, stakes out another task for the new recreation.

Under the impetus of the nation's work relief program the parks and playgrounds of our cities have been increased tremendously. Golf courses, tennis and handball courts have been multiplied. The nation's housing program is making provision for recreational facilities. City and county planners are giving fundamental recognition to recreational needs. We will never again see a blueprint for proposed development without seeing on it space for recreation. City streets will no longer be the cities' playgrounds. The thrill of active games will be gotten without the added hazard of dodging cars, and fewer streets will be wet with the blood of children killed or maimed while playing.

For a country that likes to get value for money spent we have failed miserably to get our money's worth out of the billions of dollars invested in school plants. In the old school buildings we locked the gates at 3:00 P. M. and the spiked fences kept children out. Now we put up fences high enough to keep baseballs in. Adequate play space will surround every school to provide plenty of room to stretch limbs, to expand lungs, and to keep from annoying neighbors as well. They will be illuminated for use at night by adults and engineered for skating areas in winter.

In England they are constructing separate buildings for adult education and recreation. I believe this is unnecessary. We can and will plan gymnasiums and auditoriums with easy access to streets; put movable furniture in lower floor classrooms; place our shops and music rooms on the lower levels of the buildings and scoop out the earth under them for game rooms and club rooms where adults may smoke and artificial light is no handicap.

Let us construct school buildings with adequate adult sanitary facilities and storage space for chairs and equipment. The school auditorium should be built so that it can be used for amateur or professional dramatic performances. It should be possible to shut off the upper part of the building so that there can be economy of heating and lighting, as well as protection of the school property.

Then, too, in the community school building of tomorrow, many of our school administrators who now think they hold the deed of the school property in their pockets will be relieved of that idea and will recognize that the schools belong to the public and

that the public should enjoy their maximum use. The problems of plant and maintenance can be met if we agree that from the small town to the big city that the public is wiser financially, politically, and socially which gets the full use of its school plant.

Can't you see in your mind's eye what can take place when you match the unoccupied time of the school with the unoccupied time of the public? In the afternoons children will come back to school to play and do voluntarily those things in which they became interested during the day; they will enjoy the gayety of music and dancing, and will have the satisfaction of finishing a job in the shop; mothers and teachers will be giving consideration to their common problems, and there will be adult classes for those who can't go out evenings.

In these lighted community schools the game rooms will be busy; the hobby groups will be at work in the shops; the music rooms will give forth sounds unpleasant to some but dear to the hearts of those who make them; and the auditorium will house those who meet for their own enlightenment, those who want to maintain the political status quo and those who want to change it.

The dramatics on the stage will run from high to low; but good, bad or indifferent, it will be loved by those who participate and their relatives. Boy Scout troops and Girl Scout troops, social clubs and voluntary learning groups will have a place to meet, and there can be dancing all the way from those who want to be jitter-bugs, or whatever the prevailing mode is, to those who want to enjoy the dance.

The various civic and social agencies of the community will hold their meetings here. The gymnasiums will be busy with those who want the satisfaction of hard-fought games and those who want to play badminton or reduce their waistlines.

The classrooms will be used by those who want to fill up the gaps in their education, and their numbers should be great, for those who have stopped learning have stopped living.

What I have portrayed I have seen—thousands of people passing into a school building at night for all the activities I have described.

These schools and all recreational services they offer should be manned by competent people. To organize the leisure time activities of people requires

"Light streaming from the windows of a schoolhouse by night can be just as patriotic a symbol as the flag flying over it by day."

a high type of personnel. It is not a job for weight-lifters or dumbbell exercisers. It is a job for a professional recreation staff paid at professional wages, and we should be glad to pay them, for they would be very useful members of our community.

All of this will cost money. Of course it will. But we will be unwise not to spend money on it. On the morrow we will not talk about recreation as though it were just a panacea for juvenile delinquency or maladjusted behavior. It must be more than that. I have not been talking about sandboxes, wading pools, swings and slides. Recreation must be that and more, too. I haven't drawn much distinction between education and recreation. I don't know how to make that distinction. Education should be recreational, and recreation should be educational. They are both a part of living and learning.

The increased leisure time of our people must be used for developing our democratic culture. What we do in our leisure time will very much determine what our civilization will be, what the quality of our experience and what the quality of our people will be like.

Tomorrow's recreation program can do much to promote the love of our country. It can do much to break down our prejudices and make tolerance a really living thing and not a concept to which we give lip service. The interest in common, worth-while activities can dispossess the baser feelings of dislike and distrust. This summer I was thrilled to hear 17,000 children of all colors and creeds singing and dancing in an in-

ternational song and dance festival—beautiful to the eyes and ears, and I was grateful that these children could sing and dance without fear in their hearts.

Our recreation program of tomorrow shall eternally seek for the preservation of cultural differences in our people and appreciation of those differences. A new cultural pattern can be in the making in America—a fusing of all the best that has come to us from other lands.



At the Tyson Schoener Recreation Center in Reading, Pennsylvania, is an orchestra which conforms to its own pattern!

Here's to the recreation of tomorrow! May it bring us sound, straight, graceful, healthy bodies. May it bring us an appreciation and an understanding of our country and its people. May it make our hands skilled to produce those things which are pleasant and beautiful to us. Here's to songs coming from hearts unafraid, and to dancing for pleasure and for grace, and here's to the conflict in games

that tames the savage instincts in us. Here's to the place and chance for calm and solitude to balance the drive of our American life. Here's to those who recognize the need for statesmanship and leadership in this field whose edges have just been plowed. Here's to those who have pioneered for recreation in America!

I was supposed to talk to you on recreation in the world of tomorrow. That was impossible. In the whole world round, save here, men march to one rhythm and march in one direction—to destruction. May the "right about" command come soon in all languages, and may the promise that the new leisure and recreation holds for us in this beloved country be soon on their horizons as well.

A Creative Community Christmas

By A. D. ZANZIG

National Recreation Association

TWAS IN a town of about six thousand, the center of a rural county in mid-Wisconsin, but it might have been in a much larger town, a completely urban area, and still have called into a meaningful community expression the varied and often hidden gifts of all kinds and ages of the people living there.

Early in November, at two "leaders'" meetings of rural club representatives especially interested in music, and at an evening meeting open to all members of the clubs, there was, after some general singing and simple talk about music, a suggestion that we take advantage of the nearness of Christmas and celebrate that happy occasion with a simple festival. We sang "Silent Night" and recalled how much more deeply and warmly we feel the meanings of Christmas when we sing carols. That deepening of the meanings of an occasion, so that we enter fully into them, was said to be the main purpose of a festival. What are the meanings of Christmas? we asked. The wonder, reverence, and divine promise of the coming of the Child, and the love of our children and a sense of their high promise that go with that wonder and reverence is one set of Christmas meanings. Another has to do with the ancient peoples' ever recurring renewal of hope and joy at the winter solstice, the general friendliness and jollity, with the feasting, the burning yule log, and the delight in the evergreen trees and in the plants that maintain their freshness and beauty even when all the other trees and plants have seemingly died.

What can we do to celebrate the wonder and reverence, the religious side? was asked. The telling of the Christmas story was suggested—a Nativity Play. St. Francis of Assisi, it was said, was confronted by this same question when he gave the first Nativity Play in 1223 to make the story plain to the country people of his community in Italy. Some talk of how he did it was now given, and it was suggested that we together make such a play with no directions save what are implied in the story itself as told by St. Luke and St. Matthew. To heighten the interest in doing this and

The story of a simple Christmas festival which called into meaningful community expression the varied gifts of many people

to enrich the emotional tone of the meeting, a series of stereopticon slides* was shown of paintings of the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, and related scenes by the great and worshipful masters of old Italy. The leader played familiar carols appropriate to the pictures as they were shown.

A sort of synopsis of the play-to-be was then written on a blackboard as suggestions for the making of it were given by various individuals in the group. And as each scene and episode was described, the question as to what carols could be sung to accompany it was asked. Three carols not generally known by the audience were suggested at appropriate points by the leader, but all the other carols were suggested by the people themselves. Each of the carols was sung amidst our discussion, making the latter more interesting and vital.

This done, though tentatively, we talked again of the jolly aspects of Christmas, sang "Deck the Hall with Boughs of Holly," and then discussed how we could celebrate those aspects fully. Lacking immediate response and being conscious of the approaching limitations of time and energy, the leader suggested that the decorating of the hall, the hanging of the greens, be itself an occasion for celebrating with jollity and procession and lights. The outcome of this discussion will be apparent in the description of the final program which follows.

Before the leader left the county center where the meetings were held, a committee was formed of a group of people who met at a luncheon to discuss the Christmas festivities. This group was comprised of the music chairman of the county federation of clubs, the county superintendent of schools, the superintendent and the music teacher of the schools in the county center, the principal, the music teacher and the art teacher of the county normal school, a leading minister, the county agricultural agent and home demonstration agent, a volunteer drama leader who lives in

* Obtainable from art museums, some public libraries, and university art departments.

the county, the University's own Extension Service drama leader, its part-time music leader, and the visiting music leader from the National Recreation Association. This group gave unanimous approval of the festival project. The most important feature of the project, for our purpose, was the expressed intention to try to interest all members of all the rural clubs in singing familiar carols and learning new ones at their regular meeting or meetings in the ensuing month in preparation for the festival. Another intention was to have the children in the schools sing the same carols. The school music teacher, though exceedingly busy, was very willing to give what time she could to helping in the project of having the homemakers' and other clubs learn the carols. One of her high school students might also help, she said. It was expected that some of the county normal school students could also help in this project. The dramatic side of the festival was to be worked on by a few people who had had experience in the production of plays in previous years in the county. This drama group had not undertaken any play for this year and so could take the Nativity Play as its next project.

The home demonstration agent was shown some very interesting plans and directions for home Christmas decorations that might happily engage many a person in contributing in that way to the enrichment of Christmas meanings. It was hoped that the Christmas festival would in this way, as well as in other ways, be related to the everyday life of many a home, having its roots there and leaving them there to be nurtured throughout the year by what in many instances might be a new-found interest in family cultural expression. The singing of carols in the clubs, to sing them better and learn new ones, was to do likewise for those groups, especially since this singing was to be really significant, expressive and lovable, not merely amusing or rousing.

It was believed that much of our effort at musical culture starts mistakenly where the branches and leaves are, which can be plainly seen and acclaimed, and neglects the roots, with results that should be expected from such an approach. The idea of having the school children learn the same carols that are being learned by their parents was mainly for the same purpose of bringing about family participation in the homes. The high school a cappella choir was to have a very significant part in the festival, thus again linking the schools—this time in one of their best, most cul-

vated activities—with the life of people outside. Another reason for the intertwining of music, drama, crafts, procession, home decoration, and beauty of other kinds was the idea that running through them all, at best, is the same inherent will to live more fully and significantly, to find something we love to do, and to give ourselves to it just because it is lovable and inspiriting and not merely another tribute to necessity or to our material wants. All that is best in individual and social living springs from that will. Music seems to be its purest and most direct expression and the most ready to awaken and nurture it. But for the sake of the individual or group life as a whole, and even for the sake of musical enjoyment itself, that will needs to find satisfaction in such other kinds of expression as have been mentioned, and even in one's daily work and social behavior. For some people, perhaps many, not music but some other medium will provide the initial or main means of awakening and nurturing that wellspring of full, significant living.

Invitations had been sent to ministers and choir-masters to come together to consider ways of making the most of music's place in the church. A stock of fine, simple choir music for Christmas was brought by the visiting music leader, as well as ideas for making more of congregational singing with the thought that there might be interest in having a joining of choirs and any existing secular choruses in another festive Christmas celebration, this one purely musical. But only two or three churchmen responded to the invitation, and the meeting to which they were invited was also for club leaders and normal school students so that little could be done with respect to the special interests of the churches.

During the afternoon the president of the county federation of clubs had been asked to be chairman of the Christmas festival committee. She had not been at the luncheon meeting so there is no telling what her ideas as to the project were when, after the evening celebration, she told the departing music leader that the festival must be held during his next visit, a month later. Though he explained that his purpose was to help local people to prepare and direct the festival themselves, his next visit being only to help them further along the way, she insisted, saying that next year they may do the whole thing themselves but "this first year we must be sure that it is done as well as possible." She had already arranged for an early meeting of the committee to make

definite plans and set them in motion. Moreover, the Agricultural Extension Service music leader, who had attended every meeting held during the two days, was to come again in a week or two to give further help if it were needed.

The Festival

It began with a procession of about thirty carollers who came from a rear entrance singing the gay "Here We Come A-Carolling." Many of the audience, having learned this carol in our rehearsals, also sang. The carollers in the procession were of all ages and sizes from a four-year-old to a sixty-five year old farmer who had his red lined winter cap turned inside out, and each one carried a wreath or other Christmas greenery. At the head of this gay procession was the Spirit of Joy, a lovely high school girl in appropriate costume. When she reached the steps in front of the middle of the stage, she arose to the second step, beckoned her carolling followers to stand on either side of the steps, and exclaimed :

"I am the Spirit of Joy:
Here at the Christmastide
Where hearts are united,
I come to abide.
Let your candles be lighted,
Your holly be hung,
Your hearth fire be merry,
Your carols be sung."

"In this of all houses
The Christ Child will bide:
Make room for His coming,
Throw the door wide;
Hang your greens for His welcome,
Trim gaily your tree
Put wreaths in your windows,
Follow me, follow me!" *

Then, as she resumed her place in front of the line of carollers, she and they again walked gaily around the hall hanging the wreaths on the walls and distributing the other greenery on window sills, the front of the stage, and the top of the piano while everyone sang "Deck the Hall with Boughs of Holly."

It was at this point that two groups of school children came marching in, each from a separate entrance, one group singing "I Saw Three Ships Come Sailing In" and the other, later, singing the gay Burgundian carol, "Patapan," with its Willie and his drum and its Robin and his whistle leading the procession.

* This poem and much else of the ceremony of hanging the greens and lighting the candles were drawn from the celebration of Christmas carried on at the Y.W.C.A. in Wausau, Wisconsin, each year.

The decorating done, and the Spirit of Joy once more back at the steps, she now called for the lighting of candles, saying :

"We'll touch the taper in our hearts
To the flame of the Advent Star,
And set the light to burn a path
Where the shadowed places are."

"And some who never lift their eyes
To the Star that floods the night
May find their way to Bethlehem
By our friendly taper's light."

Then to each of the two seven-tapered candelabra, set at either side of the curtained stage, went a blue costumed "page," one a boy and the other a girl, each bearing a lighted taper. As the girl lighted a candle, a member of the county drama committee, seated inconspicuously off to the side and front of the audience and half facing the latter, read :

"We light a candle for the light
and wonder in children's eyes
as they greet Christmas morn."

Then, as the boy lighted a candle on his candelabrum, she read another sentence, this one for the fragrance of balsam and pine. And so the candlelighting and reading went on until each of the fourteen candles had been lighted for some joy of Christmas.

Now the high school a cappella choir sang the Bach "Break Forth, O Beauteous Heavenly Light" from behind the closed curtains. Then the audience sang "O Little Town of Bethlehem," after which a shepherd's piping was heard from behind those curtains. The latter then parted, and we saw in dim light five shepherds watching their flocks by night, one of them walking slowly about while the others reclined or sat about a fire. These, of various ages, were the best Christmas shepherds we have ever seen. Three of them were well bearded for the evening and all were in heavy bathrobes and other simple adornment just right for an ancient shepherd's wintry night. When the angel appeared, whom they had indeed never seen before, and chanted the great news, their astonishment was as real a thing as could be seen on a stage, and their movements in awe and reverence were also very convincing. After the angels' Gloria the audience sang as to the shepherds, "O Leave Your Sheep, Ye Shepherds on the Hills." They left to seek the Child while the audience recounted what they had just seen in singing the first three stanzas of "The First Nowell."

The curtains being now closed, the audience sang "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," thus

incidentally filling the time needed to change the scene. When the manger scene now appeared, Mary was singing the beautiful French "Lullaby of the Christ Child." (She, a rural schoolteacher, was the most beautiful Mary imaginable, but despite much eager effort on her part she could not be sure of the tune so two of the high school girls sang in the wings near her while she sang.) Joseph was excellent also. The audience then sang "Silent Night," during the last stanza of which the shepherds came down an aisle from the rear of the hall on their way to the Child. These men, long accustomed to tending farm animals and walking on rough ground, were again ideal people for their part. Their crooks were tall sunflower stalks. While the shepherds made their obeisance to the Child, the audience sang "Away in a Manger." Then the three kings in the rear of the hall were heard singing their "We Three Kings of Orient Are" as they came toward the manger. Excellent kings they were, with costumes borrowed from a local lodge, and being members of the local Viking Chorus they sang well and with majestic confidence.

The carol presented here has been taken from "16 National Christmas Carols" copyrighted and published by the E. C. Schirmer Music Company, Boston. Used by permission. The complete set may be obtained by remitting forty cents to the publisher.

Finally ten of the high school girls, all in lovely white dresses, came also from the rear of the hall, each bearing a lighted candle, as we all sang "Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella." The scene was now complete, holding Mary, Joseph and the manger, the shepherds, the kings and the children, the latter's candles seeming to join in sweet, happy praise those on the still lighted candelabra on either side of the front of the stage. We all

(Continued on page 474)

O leave your sheep

Old French Carol
(Arranged)

mp Allegretto

SOPRANO

ALTO

TENOR

BASS

1. O leave your sheep, You shep - herds on the hills, — Leave
 2. Come from a - bove, He in' a man - ger lies, — The
 3. O East - ern Kings, Led by a shi - ning star, — Your

fields and rocks, And all the care of flocks, — Your sor - row
 Ho - ly Child, So in - no - cent and mild! — What per - fect
 voi - ces raise Be - fore the babe in praise! — Your hom - age

cresc.

deep love brings Now change to joy that thrills, — Come hith - er and a
 Has brought Him from the skies, — On earth to seek for
 Gifts price - less from a - far. — O give to Him as

cresc.

dore you! Your God, your God, your God who heals your grief so sore.
 He is, He is, He is a shep-herd kind and true.
 Your hearts, your hearts, your hearts that in them He may dwell.

What They Say About Recreation

"SCHOOL SYSTEMS which close buildings at night are not only saving light and heat, they are denying light and heat spiritually."—*Dr. Edwin A. Lee, Teachers College, Columbia University.*

"In the complexities and pressures of modern life, our children's leisure is in grave danger of extinction. So insistent are the many demands upon their time and attention that unless we do plan a so-called leisure program, their leisure is likely to disappear altogether beneath the rushing waves of doing things and going places. Organize leisure we must—or at least we must plan for it. But in so doing we must also be careful to preserve the very essence of leisure—the quality of spontaneity and choice."—*Josetta Frank in "Children and Their Leisure Activities," Childhood Education, June 1939.*

"It is the non-commercial and community producing groups existing all across the country that are responding to the desire of the American people for a non-merchandized, personal theatre. It is very largely through them that a national theater is coming into being. They are closer to the people than any professional theater can be and, therefore, at their best they present a truer and more fundamental reflection of American life and thought."—*Gilmore Brown.*

It is significant that in the statement of philosophy of Sun-Yat-Sen, who did so much to create national feeling in China, one of the three items emphasized was, "The people are to enjoy life." The other two were: "The people are to have national loyalty" and "The people are to govern."

"Increased leisure, brought about by the invention of so much machinery, brings another new problem to education. There must be training for the proper use of leisure time and there must be facilities which will enable adults to use their leisure to good advantage."—*Dr. Ben G. Graham, President of the American Association of School Administrators, N.E.A.*

"To very few of us comes the opportunity for adventure in far-off, unexplored lands, but fresh experience that stirs the soul pleasantly is adventure, and all about us lie little-known regions. The old frontiers are gone, but close to our doorways lie the new frontiers, the preserving and restoring of our plant and animal life. On these frontiers every citizen may become an adventurer." *Mary C. Butler in Happy Nature Adventures.*

"Some contemplative freedom is required, and some spiritual insight, to discern and realize, even in the sports we ourselves play, the ardor of the true amateur who, sportive and glad in each moment of action, unperturbed by check or loss, by triumph or victory, delighting in the loyal and generous contest, rises to the creative joy of an art that would express the utmost possibilities of skilled and disciplined play."—*Percy Hughes in Journal of Health and Physical Education.*

"No one can look at the world situation today without recognizing the unique function of education in a democracy where the wisdom, the morality, and the vitality of the state, and the freedom, well-being, and happiness of the population rest so directly upon the education of all the people. It may well be doubted if there can be a democracy without free education, or anything else but democracy where education is free."—*Dr. Luther Gulick.*

"If an individual is to be an adequate or a superior adult, successful in his undertakings and well adjusted to the civilization in which he lives, then that person needs to have had a happy, wholesome childhood filled with worth-while activities. And of all the activities of childhood play is the most worth-while. The successful adult is, nine times out of ten, the person who was a successful child, and by successful child we mean not the child who works steadily to prepare for his future maturity, but the child who gets most out of, and puts most into, the life of the present."—*Dr. Josephine Foster in Busy Childhood.*

A Christmas Present to Decatur

"A CHRISTMAS present to Decatur" is what the holiday shoppers from near and far proclaim the Christmas Village in Central Park, Decatur, Illinois, erected and operated each year by the Department of Public Recreation under the sponsorship of the Retail Merchant's Bureau of the Association of Commerce. The Christmas Village is not a commercial enterprise and no commercial aspect of any description is in any way promoted or linked with the activities of the Village.

The Christmas Village is erected prior to Thanksgiving Day of each year. On the day after Thanksgiving Santa Claus is brought to Decatur, usually by train, and after a parade with appropriate ceremony is installed at the Village where are to be found Santa's Post Office, his Work Shop, and a Marionette Theater. At his Post Office, Santa interviews the children each day,

The Retail Merchants Bureau of the Decatur, Illinois, Association of Commerce each year presents a Christmas gift to the city in the Christmas Village

*By R. WAYNE GILL
Superintendent of Public Recreation
Decatur, Illinois*

With Workshop, Marionette Theater and Post Office, Decatur is ready to meet any Christmas emergency!

broadcasts daily radio programs over Station WJBL, Decatur, and through the cooperation of the local postmaster children can mail their Santa letters in a regulation mail box, postage free.

In the Santa Workshop, new toys are made and old toys repaired by workmen dressed in the conventional red and white, for the "Christmas Goodfellow Guild," an organization of women who operate a Christmas store for the benefit of needy and underprivileged families.

Santa's Marionette Theater completes the group of buildings, and during productions is a magnet for both young and old. Performances are given at three different periods each week day. Sessions are one hour and a half in length, and four complete performances are given during each session.

Through an agreement of the local Retail Merchants, the Santa Claus at the Village in Central Park is the only Santa in Decatur. In-



dividual stores do not employ men to play Santa, but cooperate in the promotion of the Christmas Village. Parents in the community have been relieved from the task of explaining "why" so many Santas, for in Decatur there is only one. Children hear Santa's voice on the radio broadcasts, and when they meet him face to face and hear him talk they can really believe their eyes.

In the course of two weeks last year Santa received in his post office box over one thousand letters from the children of this and surrounding communities. He held in the neighborhood of four thousand interviews with youngsters, and made twenty-six fifteen minute radio broadcasts during which he would tell of the activities at the Christmas Village and invite his little friends who were listening in to call for a chat. He gave the names of boys and girls who sent letters and on each broadcast read one or two letters over the air. Noise-making toys were used on the broadcasts such as horns, crying dolls, trains, and airplanes. There was always a crowd of boys and girls gathered at the door of the Post Office at broadcasting time, and Santa would usually end his broadcasts by having the children at his headquarters join him in singing Christmas carols.

At Santa's Workshop children may see toys being made by Santa's helpers. All types of new wooden toys are made and old toys are repaired. In connection with the Christmas Village project, five hundred new toys were made, and one thousand old toys were reconditioned. These toys were then distributed by the Goodfellow Guild through their Christmas Store to needy and underprivileged children.

The Marionette Theater, with its variety of shows, furnished thousands of Christmas shoppers, both young and old, a few moments of amusement, fun and relaxation during the rush of the holiday season when everyone seemed bent on catching up with the bewhiskered old gentleman. During the 1938 season the theater presented five different shows. Four of the productions were given during the daytime sessions, and one, the Nativity, a sacred production, was given at night. The day shows included: "The Prologue," "Frau Lumpkin's Kindergarten," "Swingin' Mother Goose," and "Santa's Circus."

A Santa Marionette was the master of ceremonies in all day shows. In "The Prologue" Santa represented America and played host to welcome all his friends from foreign lands. Ten

characters made up the cast for the Prologue, bringing greetings to Decatur.

The kindergarten sketch, "Frau Lumpkin's Kindergarten," was a Dutch scene drawn in tulip time in Holland. Santa visited the kindergarten, much to the embarrassment of Frau Lumpkin, in tulip time, "just to check on her girls and boys, and mark in his book either good or poor, and put in his order for his toys." Santa and Frau Lumpkin made many forget their troubles with their acting and lines over whether Frau Lumpkin's chimney should be enlarged or Santa's "great big tummy" reduced.

The outstanding attraction of the Toyland Revue was "Swingin' Mother Goose," which captured the fancy of the crowd all during the season. Mother Goose, geared to swing time, was scored as a "smash hit" from her debut. Opening the scene, Mother Goose appeared old and depressed as she entered on the back of her fowls, who also seemed about ready to call it a day! Old King Cole, Little Boy Blue and Bo-Peep were other characters on whom life was beginning to tell. But Santa, to the delight of the crowds, had a remedy—swing music! Under Santa's direction Little Boy Blue came through with such fine swing tunes as "Toy Trumpet," "Old King Cole," and "Rhythm In My Nursery Rhymes," as the characters fell to trucking and pecking in a fiery jam session which restored their youth.

The final show of the group, "Santa's Circus," was the delight of youngsters and oldsters as well. Featuring a galaxy of trick characters, the ring master paraded the acts in rapid-fire order before an awed and astonished public. The favorites of the circus skit were: the elastic man in top hat, who stretched from six to thirty-six inches in height, his partner Toto, the clown, and the disappearing lady.

"The Nativity," a sacred production, was shown only at night and was truly a masterpiece in marionette construction, manipulation and lighting. The story of the nativity was written in seven scenes. The characters were: Mother Mary, the Prophet, Joseph, the Three Wise Men, King Herod and the Shepherds. Beautiful sets and lighting effects that portrayed the scenes to the best possible advantage held the large crowds in quiet meditation even after the final scene, "The Prophecy Fulfilled," was reverently blacked out.

The equipment necessary to put on the first production in 1936 amounted to approximately \$350.

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"Boystowns" for Cleveland Youth

SIX POLICE precinct stations in Cleveland are used for crime prevention instead of places in which to incarcerate lawbreakers. These police stations are neighborhood "City Halls" where boys eight to eighteen years of age are carrying on a model self-governing project. The miniature communities are called "Boystowns" and a youthful mayor, councilmen, and judges elected by the citizens of each "town" conduct municipal affairs just as a real city administration runs a city.

More than three thousand boys have become members of "Boystowns" since they were organized last January. They have set up their own courts; they have written their city charters; and with the help of city and WPA recreation supervisors the boys have planned a program of cultural, physical education and craft activities for the coming year. The movement has received enthusiastic support from all juvenile authorities, service clubs, school officials and similar groups in Cleveland who believe this is an effective way of preventing juvenile delinquency.

Experiments similar in some respects to the Cleveland "Boystown" movement have been tried before. Such a plan was started in 1904 at the Hudson (Ohio) Boys' Farm. Hiram House, a settlement house in Cleveland directed by George Bellamy, has supported a program known as "Progress City" during the summer for a number of years. The "Boys' Brotherhood Republic" in Chicago was incorporated in 1914 and is still operating. Cleveland juvenile authorities believe, however, that never before has such a program to combat juvenile delinquency been planned on a city-wide, year-around basis. In these Boystowns all boys are eligible for membership; they make their own rules, mete out punishment according to the dictates of juries composed of their members, and actually control the administration of their affairs. Adults serve only as advisors and must consult with the boys before new plans are adopted or old ones changed.

The Boystown idea in Cleveland is the result of several years' study by police and recreation authorities. These officials realized that the annual

A large city attacks its crime prevention problem through the organization of "Boystowns"

By FRED KELLY
Division of Recreation
Cleveland, Ohio

cost of crime in the United States, according to the Department of Justice, is about \$18,000,000,000—half the national debt. They knew also that seventy-five to eighty per cent of all criminals have previous records as juvenile delinquents. In an effort to correct this appalling condition a crime prevention bureau was organized in the Police Department. An officer particularly adapted to getting along with school children was put in charge. He talked with hundreds of youngsters in the course of conducting safety work and found out who were the leaders of neighborhood gangs. He discovered one major cause of delinquency—lack of any program in school or recreation centers where boys who were natural leaders could command a following except for antisocial enterprises. If it were possible, the officer told his superiors, to give these boys who were leaders the opportunity for leadership in constructive rather than destructive channels, we might be on the way to a real solution of juvenile crime.

Juvenile authorities know that it is misdirected leadership of boys that causes gangs to plunder and rob rather than engage in pursuits making for good citizenship. But the question for decades has been, "How can we encourage leadership in worthwhile activities for a large mass of our neglected youth?"

Housing the Experiment

Last fall the golden opportunity presented itself. In reorganizing the Cleveland Police Department six old precinct stations located in slum areas were abandoned. Civic groups had many suggestions for the use of the buildings. Some wanted settlement houses, others suggested branch libraries or recreation centers. Police and recreation officials, however, had made up their minds on the future of these old buildings. The chance they had been waiting for finally had arrived. Boys' communities with each precinct as its city hall would be organized. Talents for youthful leadership which formerly had been dissipated in delinquent pursuits now could be turned to developing model communities in which boys would

learn good government, self-reliance, and respect for law and order.

The idea took hold immediately. Harold H. Burton, Mayor of Cleveland, appointed three members of his administration to serve as a committee to put the Boystown program into operation. Recreation Commissioner J. Noble Richards and Assistant Safety Director Robert Chamberlin, who had been active in the crime prevention movement among boys, were named; the third committee member was Robert Burri, Assistant Director of the Department of Public Health and Welfare. All three had had experience in dealing with juvenile problems, and each serves a department that is instrumental in carrying out the Boystown program.

Heat, light, water, and the general maintenance of the precinct buildings were continued by the Safety Department. The Recreation Division supervised the boys' activities for the first few months until they were able to take over entirely their local government. The committee decided to place special emphasis on a health program. Were child health properly protected in delinquency areas, the committee felt that the contributing causes of delinquency in the field of physical pathology would tend to be eliminated. The city Welfare Department, therefore, was assigned the task of making periodic health examinations, both mental and physical, and teaching correct health habits.

The Form of Government Adopted

Boystowns' governmental structure is modeled on Cleveland's own municipal administration. Ten elective positions for each "town" consisting of a mayor, seven councilmen, and two judges are proposed by the committee and filled at a general election. The voters are all boys who had been registered for fifteen days prior to the election. In addition to these elective officials, the mayor of each "town" selects a cabinet consisting of a law director, safety director, finance director, service director and welfare director. Other appointees are a city clerk, fire chief and police chief.

Duties of these officers are similar in some ways to those of real city officials. Of course, the same problems do not confront a neighborhood club that stalk most city officials. In the Boystown communities such duties as supervision of a physical education program are an additional duty of the safety director. The director of law looks

after office equipment. The cultural development program is under the service director who is also in charge of the general care and upkeep of the buildings and grounds. Each director is charged with the responsibility of a project particularly pertinent to the Boystown program, as well as the normal duties of his position.

In outlining the initial program it was the purpose of the committee to start the boys in their governmental experiment with only the bare essentials. Even the task of drafting a city charter for each "town" was left in the hands of the young officials, although experienced adults were available for advice. They felt that the boys would learn many of the fundamentals of government if they, themselves, wrote their own charter. Moreover, the committee did not attempt to completely furnish or renovate the old precinct stations. The building of furniture and painting of the buildings, the committee believed, would serve as an excellent objective for the first two or three months' operation of Boystowns.

Making the Plan Known

The general plan of procedure was worked out by the mayor's committee before any public announcement was made of the project. Shortly after the first of the year bulletins were posted on the five precinct stations announcing the date of the primary elections and urging all boys in the neighborhood to register so as to be able to vote. Announcements also were made in the public schools. Boys in classes from the fourth grade up through high school were asked to stop in and look over the premises. News of the coming election spread quickly. By the middle of January more than one thousand had registered and heated primary campaigns were being conducted at each "town." Election day was set for February first.

There was nothing immature about the Boystown primary elections. Boys who were leaders soon asserted themselves. To win the nominations, it was explained, a definite platform of what they expected to accomplish must be established. One sixteen-year-old aspirant for mayor told his "citizens," "I'm going to appoint a police chief to make you fellows behave. Not a husky one. That doesn't make a good chief. A good cop is a fellow who is honest and trustworthy." Believe it or not, this boy won the nomination.

The First Election Is Held

Two weeks after the primaries, Boystowns held their first general election. Two candidates were running for each office, and as election day neared the five old precincts took on the atmosphere of a Democratic or Republican convention. Candidates were buttonholing their friends, promising favors and appointments if votes could be swung for them. Platforms were extended to include almost every attraction to citizens of teen age. One boy whose best friend was a candidate for mayor took upon himself the duties of police chief. "When my friend is elected," he said, "I will be appointed police chief, so I might just as well start in now keeping order."

At another Boystown a "dark horse" suddenly entered the running. Feeling the term "dark horse" not descriptive enough he called himself the "black horse." By waging a "write in" campaign he succeeded in winning one of the mayoralty positions.

To discourage too extravagant promises, supervisors of the elections told the candidates that their administrations would have to win re-election or go down to defeat in the next year's election "on their records." This thought served to keep the campaign promises within reason.

In a genuine voting day atmosphere of vigor—our electioneering and a profusion of campaign signs, balloting was conducted in an orderly fashion. Six mayors and the other elective officials were chosen, their ages ranging from fourteen to eighteen. Before being inducted into office, all promised to take a leadership in the city's juvenile crime prevention program.

Probably no other six boys in Cleveland or America ever were transported so quickly from the narrow confines of their lives to the glaring light of public attention. First local newspapers, then journals in other cities, recognizing the uniqueness of the Boystown movement, carried articles and pictures of the new mayors. Mickey Rooney, the juvenile mayor in the Hollywood

movie, "Boystown," wired his congratulations. The boys were introduced to the mayor and other prominent persons in the city before a radio microphone. For a time, it seemed that their new positions might interfere with their schooling, that this publicity might completely disrupt their lives. Though it is possible the publicity given the young mayors did give them an undue sense of importance, the glamor served to impress on them the seriousness and responsibility of their positions. There was no doubt in the minds of the boys that the welfare and growth of each Boystown depended upon their individual efforts. The committee, remaining in the background during the introduction of the mayors to city officials, believed that the ceremony would help impress the young officials with their responsibility.

Learning About Government

Soon after the mayoralty election the cabinets of each Boystown were appointed. Arrangements were made for these officers to visit the various city department heads and obtain a glimpse of municipal operation before attacking their own problems. The Boystown mayors spent a morning with Mayor Burton and sat in on a session of the City Plan Commission; council members attended several Cleveland council meetings, and the ten Boystown judges, two from each town,

were invited to sit as guest judges on the bench and hear civil and criminal cases. Conferences between Boystown and city cabinet officers were arranged and the function of each city department explained to the boys.

A few weeks after the election three thousand boys were registered and taking part in governing the towns. Even girls of the community were clamoring for admittance. The question of whether or not to admit the girls was left up to the boys, who overwhelmingly voted to bar them!

The enthusiasm of merchants, professional persons, and others in Cleveland for the movement is amazing. Without solicitation, one radio dealer donated a radio to each Boys-

And while we're reading about
the boys of Cleveland, let's give
a thought to all the boys and
girls banded together in the
American Junior Red Cross!



town. Members of the Cleveland Bar Association offered their services to help the boys draft a city charter and advise on legal matters. Clubs such as the Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, and Rotary invited the Boystown mayors to luncheons where the youths were able to present their problems and ask for aid in the development of each town. Others in the community are taking keen interest. Mrs. Newton D. Baker, widow of the former Cleveland mayor and Secretary of War, has allowed the use of the name "Newton D. Baker" for one of the Boystowns. Tools, lumber, victrolas, three pianos, and furnishings have been donated by individuals who for the first time are taking an interest in the welfare of the boys of their city.

The Program

At the instigation of the Mayor's Committee, a Boystown Mayors' Association has been formed. This Association outlined a program of leisure time activities to be carried on uniformly at each town. The program consists of physical education, social and crafts, cultural activities, and extension of play facilities. With the aid of WPA supervisors and Recreation Department personnel these four phases of the program are now being developed.

Ball leagues, boxing, wrestling, swimming, and ping-pong teams are organized under the physical education program headed by the Boystown safety director. Teams from the different towns compete and championship matches will be played before all of the "citizens." One of the first resolutions introduced in a Boystown council called for the cooperation of the Cleveland Police Department in removing cell blocks from the building to make room for a gymnasium. The Department lost little time in obliging this governmental body.

Under the social and crafts program, model yacht and airplane building is being taught. Such crafts as metalwork, woodwork, and leathercraft are conducted under competent instructors. The Boystown finance director is in charge and even adult instructors must confer with him in setting up the projects.

The cultural development includes music, glee

clubs, dramatic offerings, debates, lectures, and plays suitable for radio productions. A monthly newspaper has been started. Boys from each town report and write sports, political and general news events that take place in their communities. This material is sent to the Recreation Division where a trained newspaperman edits the news and arranges for printing. Members of the Boystowns editorial staffs have been taken through the large Cleveland newspaper plants. Boys writing for the paper, through contact with a veteran newsman, gain a good journalistic groundwork which may well develop into a profession for the more talented.

A radio construction department has been organized. Boys are learning the Morse code and it is hoped that money will be available soon to purchase parts from which a short wave broadcasting station may be built at each town. All broadcasts will be on the same wave length, permitting the boys to broadcast sports events and debates, and even transmit dramatic productions from one town to another.

Some of the Results

Results speak for themselves in the few months the Boystown movement has been under way in Cleveland. A teacher in one of the public schools, in whose civics class one of the Boystown mayors is a pupil, told a member of the committee, "It is remarkable how Jack has shown an increased interest in this class since he was elected to the Boystown office. I believe this experience he gains enables him really to appreciate the governmental problems that we discuss in class."

A "citizen" of one Boystown had a chronic weakness for playing hookey from school. School authorities had not been able to convince him of the necessity for regular attendance. The mayor of his town learned about this disobedience, called the boy before him and reprimanded him. The Boystown police chief called on the boy's parents and successfully secured their cooperation in keeping their son in school. For two months, now, according to school authorities, the wayward youngster has not missed a class.

Six members of the Cleveland Bar took time off from their regular duties to help the boys in

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"Although the Boystown movement has not been in operation long enough to determine whether there has been a decrease in juvenile delinquency, reports would indicate that this is the case. Police records show fewer calls for police cruisers to break up gangs of boys loitering on street corners in sections of the city in which 'city halls' are located."

The Spirit of Joseph Lee Day

IMAGINE, if you can, the scene shown in this picture occurring on scores of playgrounds in America. The photograph of Joseph Lee may not have been in the center, but in its place was a leader telling the story to groups of children such as this. This leader told of Mr. Lee's childhood and youth, his love of games and sports, his dedication of his life and future to the end that all children everywhere might have a place to play. The children heard of his long and faithful service to the National Recreation Association; how he helped to found it; how in twenty-five years he never missed a meeting of the Board of which he was President. They learned of his simplicity and his greatness, his love of play and his deep serious purposes in life. They caught the impression of a great man whom they could respect and love and in some degree emulate.

On one Utica, New York, play-

All over America last summer, children paid tribute to the memory of Joseph Lee in song and story, in prose and poetry, and, above all, in happy play activities

ground, a leader with imagination and a gift for teaching told the story of Joseph Lee and then asked the children to write poems about him or to his memory. So many good ones were written that it was decided to print the best of them on a

long scroll and send them to the National Recreation Association. The scroll, made of plain green paper, was carefully prepared, and the poems were printed on it in bold letters in ink. The spirit of the occasion and the depth of impression on the children were expressed in these words:

Poetry Scroll
by the
Mary (Playground) Safety Patrols
We the patrols of the Mary Playground
dedicate this Scroll to
JOSEPH LEE
Father of Our Playgrounds



Courtesy California Commission, Treasure Island

To celebrate Joseph Lee Day we proudly present these poems and essays

Growth—by Sam Gigliotti

Everything, if taken care of, will grow,
As a plant needs water, sunshine, care
So it is with other things.
Playgrounds may easily be likened to a plant,
Only in this instance the plant was an idea,
An idea—even in Joseph Lee's mind and heart.
For water—he used untiring effort,
For sunshine—he used everlasting patience,
For care—he used himself and his associates
Until finally his idea became recognized.
No longer was he its only father.
Foster parents sprang up throughout the nation
Until the idea of Lee's was no longer in infancy.
The playgrounds have grown,
And are continuing to grow,
As only their father Joseph Lee
Would wish them to grow.

Not Merely a Name—by Frank Costello

What does the name Joseph Lee mean to you?
To me it stands for greatness,
It teaches me the lesson of success by hard work.
For Joseph Lee met many obstacles;
But overcame them all,
His dream of playgrounds for children came true.

A Noble Monument—by Frances Krupa

Playgrounds today are living monuments
To a man who spent his life only that they might exist;
To a man who loved children with his whole being;
To a man blessed with insight into the future world's need
Especially for its children,
That man—may we honor him—was Joseph Lee.

Thanks—by Marion Farrelly

To Joseph Lee we offer thanks,
Ever mindful of his devotion to children,
Of his ever persevering efforts in their behalf,
Until he reached his goal
Playgrounds for children.

What greater results could any playground leader expect than that some children should sense and understand the growth of the playground movement, could realize that Joseph Lee was more than a mere name, that the playgrounds were monuments to him and his work and that they should be thankful for his devotion to the interests of little children "until he reached his goal."

The spirit of the Joseph Lee Day celebrations was shown in the interest and hearty participation in the preparation and carrying out of the pro-

gram. Mrs. Roosevelt in her column "My Day" said,

"Last week on July 28, the recreational authorities under the leadership of the National Recreation Association celebrated the second national Joseph Lee Day, in memory of the father of the playground movement. He devoted fifty years of his life and much of his fortune to the cause of recreation for young people, which is almost as important as food, housing, medical care and schooling. Therefore the use of this day to call the attention of the public to the recreation movement and to keep Joseph Lee's memory green seems to me worth remembering."

Governor Olson of California in a state proclamation said,

"Safe and happy play for children; recreation and adventure for youth, and adequate leisure time for adults—all are of vital importance to the vigor, vitality and welfare of our citizens.

"It is therefore fitting and desirable that we set aside a period to be observed as 'Recreation Week in California,' and it is also fitting and proper that during that period we pay homage to the memory of Joseph Lee of Boston, the 'Father of Playgrounds' who devoted much of his life to the development of the playground and recreation movement in the United States."

Mayors in different parts of the country issued proclamations calling for the observance of the day and gave every assistance in making a successful observance possible.

The press, as usual, gave excellent support to the program in heralding the approach of the day and in reporting its activities. Mrs. Roosevelt's statement was widely syndicated. The close co-operation of local papers with the leaders of the recreation movement called for large commendation.

As one glances over the programs of the various celebrations their joyous spirit seems to speak of a glad and happy day—play in memory of Joseph Lee. Let your imagination play over these events and you will see thousands of children happy and free, and parents proud and glad to have a part in the day. You will see play leaders and directors who are conscious of leading whole communities into better living relationships. You will picture mothers' and daughters' teas with short presentations of the history of Joseph Lee

and the play movement; fathers' and sons' nights with games, dramatic skits and refreshments; doll shows and parades, pet parades; girls' play day affairs; music—vocal and instrumental; carnivals, the very names of which conjure up happy memories; community nights; and—dear to all boys' hearts—rodeos. A day like that on a playground is a day to be remembered, and when conducted with the historical background of Joseph Lee's life and the days of the early sandbox gardens, the occasion gains significance indeed.

Two inter-city events that have been reported should be noted for their widespread influence in interpreting the importance of recreation as well as observing the memory of Joseph Lee. In Westchester County, New York, a thousand children gathered from a dozen communities to celebrate the day. Practically every activity used on the playground of the county was demonstrated during the day before the spectators who watched from the great memorial stadium.

The celebration at the Golden Gate Exposition in Treasure Island gathered children from the cities around San Francisco Bay. (The picture used on first page was taken in this celebration.) Not only the residents of these surrounding cities saw the activities, but visitors from all parts of the country attended.

Mr. Charles W. Davis, Administrator of Recreation, California Recreation Building, Golden Gate International Exposition, writes, "A great deal of interest was manifested on the part of the newspapers throughout the West, because July 28 was officially designated as Joseph Lee Day on the Island. Many of them inquired about the background of Joseph Lee to run stories concerning him and the tie-up with our program in the local papers. . . . One of the pictures taken by the press bureau in Treasure Island was submitted to practically all newspapers in California."

It is not known how many cities observed Joseph Lee Day for no special clipping service was retained. From scores of letters, clippings and reports, it is obvious that the celebrations were scattered all over the country and that the quality of programs was generally high. We know enough to feel sure that the observance of the day has left its imprint on the lives of thousands of children and doubtless will deeply affect

the lives and service of scores of recreation executives.

The spirit of the day was climaxed when Dr. John H. Finley, who succeeded Joseph Lee as President of the National Recreation Association, left his vacation home in New Hampshire and came to New York against doctor's orders to broadcast over N.B.C. at the close of the day's ceremonies. That act was characteristic of him and of Joseph Lee, for the desire to honor Joseph Lee was dominant in spite of health handicaps.

After reviewing the historical facts of Joseph Lee's life, Dr. Finley said, "In the book of the prophet of Zechariah it was promised that a happy time would come to the city, which is called the City of Truth, and the outstanding reasons for rejoicing were that old men and old women would have their lives prolonged and that the streets 'would be full of children playing.' That was written before the coming of the swift cars of our times. Joseph Lee has been called a prophet,

and the word of his prophecy which he had the joy to see fulfilled in his day, was that every child should have a safe place in which to play.

"When he became President of the Playground Association, there were only 1,244 playgrounds. There

were in the year of his death nearly 10,000. In flying across the continent, I had most hope for the future in seeing not only the churches and the schools, but also the playgrounds. They are together the best promise for the future. Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton—and the battles for democracy are won on our fields of play, as well as in our churches and school-rooms—these places of joyous free life.

"There is a French word 'joli' which in its original and highest use meant 'full of life and spirit.' It came to have a less constructive definition which found a synonym in our word 'jolly.' But if we were to coin a noun in our own speech that had the higher significance, we should take the name of our President, 'Joe Lee.' He was and is the incarnation, the impersonation, of that fullness of life and spirit which is suggested by the word recreation.

"Someone who knew him well has pictured him as Greatheart in *Pilgrim's Progress*. 'And now looking up, they (Greatheart and the little boy

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Readers of Recreation may wish to know that copies of the December 1937 issue of the magazine, which was devoted to the life of Joseph Lee and to tributes to him by friends and associates, are still available and may be secured from the National Recreation Association.

Lighting for Night Tennis

THE GROWING interest in night athletic events has led a number of cities to provide lighting

facilities for tennis. Ten of the twelve cities in the United States of between 300,000 and 500,000 population have made available information on this subject. Four of these cities—Portland, Jersey City, New Orleans, and Washington, D. C.—provide outdoor night tennis facilities for the public. Seattle has plans drawn for two courts and has an indoor court at present. Indianapolis, Louisville, Minneapolis, and Rochester do not provide such facilities, nor does Newark, although the Park Commission of Essex County in which Newark is located maintains illuminated tennis courts. Among the cities of the Pacific Northwest of over 100,000 population, Portland now provides such facilities and Seattle has plans drawn. Spokane and Tacoma have made no installations, having dropped plans for two such courts on advice of neighboring Canadian city officials that damp air is bad for rackets at night.

Information is also available for twelve other cities that have public night tennis courts. These include Binghamton, Denver, Houston, and New York City; two Florida cities—Jacksonville and Orlando; and six California cities—Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, Oakland, Palo Alto, Pasadena, and Santa Monica.

The information received is tabulated in the table which appears on the following page.

Types of Installation and Costs

Summarizing the information as to type of installation, materials used, and equipment, it may be said that two general types of installation lay-out are used. Four California cities, Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Pasadena, and Santa Monica, and Denver, Colorado, suspend the lights lengthwise over the center of the court. The remainder space lamps around the court or courts in varying combinations.

The Bureau of Municipal Research and Service of the University of Oregon has made a study of the lighting of tennis courts for night play in a number of cities. Information was received directly from recreation officials in all the cities except Birmingham, Jacksonville and Orlando, for which the National Recreation Association supplied data. Through the courtesy of the Bureau we are presenting sections of the report. Anyone wishing the complete report may secure a copy upon order and remittance of twenty-five cents to the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, Fenton Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

Compiled by RUSSELL BARTHELL
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University of Oregon

Representative of this second group, Palo Alto reports that it has used several arrangements in spac-

ing lighting standards and that the local tennis players prefer one light opposite each end of the net and the other four at the corners of the court, all being outside of the playing area. New Orleans has eighteen courts that are grouped in series of three, and each group is lighted with four 2,000-watt lamps. However, their new installation now being erected on fifteen adjoining courts provides for separate illumination of each court with eight 1,000-watt lamps.

In cities that report total cost of installation these costs range from \$200 to \$600 per court. (See column 3 of table.) Three cities report only equipment costs. Poles are a major item of cost which varies considerably not only with the type of pole used but also with the method of running wires and the type of other equipment. A number of cities report that labor has been furnished by the Works Progress Administration.

Lamps used most commonly are 1,000 and 1,500 watts, although Los Angeles uses 2,500-watt lamps on some of its installations. Maximum wattage per court varies from 3,000 to 9,000.

Fees and Charges

Amount. Eleven of the seventeen cities listed in the table charge for night tennis. Jersey City and Portland make no charge, Seattle is undecided, and no information is available on Birmingham and Orlando. New York City requires a \$3 fee for a season permit to play on any of the city courts and no additional fee is charged for night courts. The remainder charge a flat rate regardless of whether singles or doubles are played. This varies from Pasadena's fee of 25 cents for forty minutes to 75 cents per hour in Washington, D. C. The most frequent rate is 25 cents per half-hour. Beverly Hills, Houston, New Orleans, and Washington

NIGHT TENNIS COURTS IN FIFTEEN AMERICAN CITIES

| CITY | 1930 Popula- tion | No. of Cts. | Cost per Ct. | Max. w. per Ct. | FEES | | | Method of Collection | Closing Time | Length of Season |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Day | Night | | | | |
| Beverly Hills * | 17,429 | 13 | \$477 | 7,000 | 15¢ a person | 60¢ per h. | | Attendant | 11:00 | 12 Mo. |
| Birmingham | 259,678 | 2 | 250 | 3,000 | ..... | ..... |  | ..... | .... | .... |
| Denver * | 287,861 | 4† | 500 | 5,000 | No | 25¢ per ½ hr. | Meter | 11:00 | 6 Mo. | |
| Houston | 292,352 | 10 | 200 | 6,000 | Yes | 50¢ per h. | Attendant | 10:30 | 12 Mo. | |
| Jacksonville | 129,549 | 3 | ... | 4,000 | ..... | 40¢ per h. | ..... | .... | 12 Mo. | |
| Jersey City | 316,715 | 5 | 400 | 6,000 | No | No | No | 10:00 | 12 Mo. | |
| Los Angeles * | 1,238,048 | 39 | 400 | 8,000 | No | 25¢ per ½ hr. | Meter | 11:00 or later | 12 Mo. | |
| New Orleans | 458,702 | 33 | 666** | 8,000 | 25¢ per h. | 50¢ per h. | Attendant | 10:00 | 12 Mo. | |
| New York | 6,930,446 | 10 | ... | 6,000 | \$3 season permit No | Included in daytime fee 25¢ per ½ hr. | Attendant | Depends on use 10:30 | 6 Mo. | |
| Oakland | 284,063 | 10 | 500 | 9,000 | | Meter | | | 12 Mo. | |
| Orlando | 27,330 | 5 | 100‡ | 8,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... |  |
| Palo Alto | 13,652 | 6 | 600 | 9,000 | No | 25¢ per ½ hr. | Meter | 11:00 | 12 Mo. | |
| Pasadena * | 76,086 | 11 | 300 | 6,000 | No | 25¢ per 40 m. | Meter | 10:30 | 12 Mo. | |
| Portland | 301,815 | 19 | ... | 4,000 | No | No | No | 10 or 11 | 6 Mo. | |
| Santa Monica * | 37,146 | 5 | 150‡ | 7,500 | No | 25¢ per ½ hr. | Meter | 10:00 | 12 Mo. | |
| Seattle | 365,583 | 2 | 338 | 9,000 | No | ? | ? | 10:00 | 6 Mo. | |
| Washington, D. C... | 486,809 | 10 | 230 | 3,000 | 40¢ per h. | 75¢ per h. | Attendant | 11:00 | 6 Mo. | |

* Installation suspended lengthwise over center of court.

† Includes metered courts only.

** Estimate for equipment only, based on 15 court battery in construction.

‡ Estimate for equipment cost only.

also charge for day use, and Oakland has five courts for which there is a daytime reservation charge.

Method of Collection. Five California cities and Denver, Colorado, use an automatic prepayment time meter. Collection of fees by coin meters is reported by several cities to be the most practical procedure. Denver officials report that "we find the use of meters meets with the approval of the players both as to rate for playing and type of equipment and construction of our courts." It appears that not all of the coin meters have proved satisfactory, but there is at least one satisfactory meter on the market, according to reports.

The cities listed in the table that use attendants for fee collections also make a charge for day play; thus similar collection methods have been extended to night courts. In Washington, tickets are issued and fees collected at a booth located at the courts and tickets may be obtained two weeks

in advance. Houston has an attendant on duty from 6 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. No meters are used and they have been considered impractical for Houston. New Orleans groups its night courts together at the city park and tickets are issued at the tennis club house which is next to the courts. This method is reported to be practical and economical. The city is now providing approximately one hundred lockers for men and women players, which will be rented at a nominal fee. Beverly Hills collects fees through a regularly employed attendant, who is paid 60 cents per hour. The attendant also inspects players for proper dress. Nine of the courts are on a reservation basis, which is reported to add to their popularity.

Revenues and Costs. In most instances revenues approximate maintenance costs including lamp renewals. Cost of electric power is a major operating expense and varies according to local rates and load factors. Los Angeles considers its night



A lighted tennis court which was in operation more than ten years ago in a mid-western city

courts to be wholly self-supporting, including investment retirement. The length of the tennis season would have a definite relationship to fixed charges, such as installation costs, but its relation to maintenance costs would be less pronounced. The total amount of revenue would be based on participation. This is discussed in more detail in the last section of this report. Comments by recreation officials on the relationship of revenues to costs are summarized as follows:

Beverly Hills reports that on nine reservation courts there was a total 1938 revenue from night and day play of \$11,000, with a total maintenance cost of \$7,000.

Denver reports that 1938 revenue of \$372.50 took care of maintenance costs.

Houston estimates that the revenue from night play in 1938 was in excess of maintenance costs.

Jacksonville figures electric current costs at approximately 50 per cent of income.

Los Angeles collected approximately \$9,000 from night tennis in 1938. About 50 per cent of

maintenance costs was for electric power, leaving an ample sum for maintenance and investment retirement.

Oakland's night courts brought in \$1,527.50 in 1938 and cost a total of \$1,645.33, which represents \$645.33 for electricity and about \$1,000 for other maintenance, including lamp replacement, repairs to electrical equipment, and servicing.

Palo Alto received \$379 in revenue for 1938. Costs for electric current are estimated at \$210, leaving \$169 to cover maintenance cost plus interest on the investment. Ten dollars per year per court is estimated for electrical upkeep.

Santa Monica's five night courts were placed on a fee basis April 26, 1938, and produced \$495.25 in revenue by December 31. Revenues are considered ample to take care of all costs including lamp renewals.

Washington, D. C., received \$1,658.25 in revenue during 1938 from night tennis and attendants employed during night hours were paid \$628.65.

Advisability and Acceptability. Recreation officials have commented as follows on the charging of fees for tennis facilities:

Beverly Hills: "We have found that a fee is acceptable, and agreeable to all concerned. Especially when reservations are available. The player seems to enjoy the pride of possession of a court after a small fee has been paid. Courts so operated amount almost to a club membership situation, and an atmosphere is created around the courts of a high social order. (Certain courts are reserved for public school students after school hours for free play; otherwise children are charged 5 cents per person per hour.) It appears that some method should be employed on public courts, whereby the 'tennis hound,' the fellow who likes to play four, five or six hours a day, should be kept moving along. Cliques of excellent players develop and rotate courts among themselves, preventing the person who would like to play now and then from getting much benefit from public courts. An attendant should be in charge of tennis courts and a small fee should be charged in order to pay salaries and overhead."

Denver: "We find the use of meters meets with the approval of the players both as to rate for playing and type of equipment and construction of our courts."

Houston: "The tennis public is in favor of charges for night and day tennis for it means better conditioned courts. I think in night tennis the public easily will see the extra costs and will be most willing to help defray expenses."

Indianapolis: "We have never at any time charged a fee for the use of our courts. The local tennis playing public being accustomed to free play would not, in my opinion, agree to a fee even though we provide illuminated courts."

Los Angeles: "The lighting of tennis courts was in response to the demand of the tennis playing public for longer playing hours, the theory being that if existing courts can be put to greater use to satisfy the players, additional courts need not be built. It also follows that spreading out the demand through the evening hours of the week lessens the play over a week end, evenings and week ends being the time when the majority of the adults are at leisure."

The public in general expects to pay for specialized services, particularly where such services are exclusively set aside for an individual or a group. Night lighted metered courts are reported

to be generally acceptable in Los Angeles and there is a constant demand for their installation.

New Orleans: "We find no objection from tennis players in paying the nominal fee we charge. In a measure it gives the players a sense of responsibility and when the fixed charge is so much per hour they know they must vacate the courts when their time is up. If there were no charges we believe there would be endless arguments and little control of the players, but as it is now, they know that no favoritism is exercised, that first call for a court is first served, regardless of who it is."

New York City: "If we were to illuminate other tennis areas where there is a large demand for night play, a fee would be charged which I am sure would be acceptable to the tennis playing public."

Oakland: "By equipping tennis courts for night play, a possible three additional hours is added to the playing period, at a small additional cost. The players seem glad to pay for the additional service."

Palo Alto: "There should be no hesitancy in charging a fee for use of lighted tennis courts that are kept up in good shape. The initial cost for a first class lighting installation is a considerable amount. Reasonable people cannot but realize this and when a charge is made for its use (if only a nominal one) they better appreciate the service."

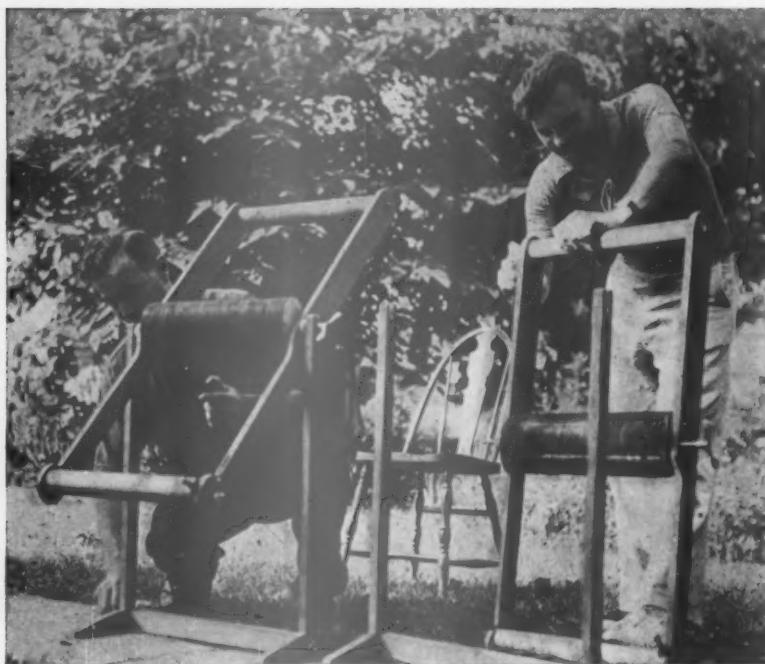
Santa Monica: "Prior to April 26, 1938 we had been furnishing lights free from dark until 10:00 P. M. and we found that the courts were being held almost every night by youngsters who could do their playing during the day time. This kept the regular tennis enthusiasts, who worked all day, from night play. These folks welcomed the meters, in as much as it kept the younger people off the courts at night as they did not have the necessary quarters (25¢). It also saves the city quite a large light bill each month."

Washington, D. C.: "The cost of lighting and maintaining these courts in good condition without expense to the taxpayer makes it necessary to charge a fee for their use. The making of such a charge was readily accepted by the tennis playing public in Washington."

Length of Season, Closing Hours

In all of the southern cities listed night tennis is played the year round. The play is heavier dur-

(Continued on page 476)



Courtesy Oglebay Park Institute

Miners of West Virginia constructing the wooden parts of looms on which their wives weave scarfs, luncheon sets, purses, neckties, and many other useful and ornamental articles which can be placed on the market for sale.

An Arts and Crafts Fair

IN THE REGION around Wheeling, West Virginia, are clustered many nationality groups, each with rich traditions, culture, and handicraft skills. Knowing that these heritages might vanish through lack of appreciation and protection, the Oglebay Park Institute determined to hold an Arts and Crafts Fair which would encourage the production of contemporary handicrafts using indigenous materials and design. This handicraft fair, representing the work of practicing craftsmen in the Wheeling area, was held last fall at Oglebay Park. Local crafts groups, youth organizations, educational institutions, individual craftsmen, and many cultural and nationality groups assisted in the arrangements, and the displays showed a diversity of artistic and creative ability.

Because of the nature of the exhibit, planning the fair was the biggest problem. Craftsmen had to work for months in order to contribute a finished example of their skill for the fair. Long before the opening date, the idea was presented at a meeting of the Oglebay Museum Association, an organization of volunteers interested in the museum phase of the Oglebay Institute program. Developments such as the home craft movement in New Hampshire were outlined and preliminary

groundwork started on plans for exhibiting home crafts products and folk arts.

Following this meeting, Herbert J. Sanborn, Institute staff member in charge of arts and crafts, and Mrs. Robert M. Browne, Jr., chairman of the crafts committee of the Museum Association, called upon presidents of crafts clubs, individual craftsmen, and leaders of foreign groups. Contacts with craft groups were easy to establish as the majority of them were affiliated with the Institute. They uncovered a startling variety of foreign cultural groups who had migrated into the district in the latter part of the nineteenth century because of the industrialization of the steel mills and the need for labor in the coal fields as well as in the mills. Syrians, Ukrainians, Bohemians, Croatians, Greeks, Czechoslovakians and other nationality groups signified their willingness to participate in the fair.

After obtaining pledges of cooperation from national groups and crafts people, the scope of the exhibit was established. It was to be three-fold: nationality handicrafts, assembled with the cooperation of nationality groups and individuals with nationality background in the Wheeling area; old time crafts, including coverlets, weaving, hand needlework, glass, wooden implements, costumes, and folk arts; and contemporary crafts of the region, displaying pottery, sculpture, figurines, wood carving, metal work, weaving, and needle-work.

The large carriage barn at the park, over 125 years old, was partitioned into booths with the aid of the WPA Museum Extension Project. The floor plan was drawn, and booths marked and assigned. Copies of the plans were sent to the participating organizations, and the arrangement of the exhibits was left to the ingenuity of the exhibitors. Each booth, however, was to be arranged to contribute to the general theme and educational purpose in building a wide interest in appreciation of handicraft. Contacts through periodic visits and meetings with exhibitors were established to check on the progress of their plans. Suggestions of the park representatives in arrangement, and their aid in the labelling of objects, kept uniformity.

The fair opened with exhibits from the Oglebay Arts and Crafts League, the Boy and Girl Scouts, Ohio County Museum Extension Project WPA, Ohio Valley Camera Club, West Liberty State Teachers' College, department stores, the needlework department of the Women's Exchange, Ohio Valley Home Craft Club, and the Art Club of Wheeling.

The section displaying the crafts of nationality groups was rich in design and fine workmanship. It was composed of craftsmanship brought from the homelands as well as articles made in America. The nationality craftsmen participating were famous as elaborate whittlers—their displays ran from wooden chains to a "Life of Christ" with 250 figures—wood carvers, potters, jewelers, glass blowers, weavers, rug makers, and needleworkers.

Another sec-

Some of the outstanding special events at Oglebay Park have included an Easter Sunrise service, a high school music festival, an Arbor Day celebration, a hobby fair, a Panhandle autumn festival and regional Four-H Club fair, tennis tournaments, swimming meets and exhibitions, amateur theatricals, radio programs from the park, and a Tri-State Farm and Home program.

tion showed processes from raw material to the finished article: wool, vegetable dye materials, basket fibers, pine needles, leather, cotton, linen, and pottery. Calling attention to the history, early processes, and present day use, the wool exhibit was of special significance. During the nineteenth century the panhandle region of West Virginia and adjacent territory in Ohio and Pennsylvania had the reputation of being the finest wool producing section in the country. The story of wool attracted so much attention that part of the display remains in the Mansion Museum at the park as a permanent exhibit.

The booths were staffed with guides who explained nationality customs and use of tools. They also took charge of the sale of pastries and home-made articles. The exhibits, though colorful and carefully labelled, became much more effective through explanation, personal stories, and demonstration by craftsmen. There were demonstrations of spinning, weaving, glass blowing, knitting, and basket making.

Four nationality nights presented folklore through music, dancing, narration, and drama. The Quadrangle, formed by the stalls at the rear of the carriage barn, became a natural informal theater with an entrance through the exhibition area. The Greek, Croatian, Syrian, Bohemian, and Ukrainian groups were represented. Most of the members of these units had participated during the past ten years in various festivals of nations, folk festivals, and nationality picnics at Oglebay Park and were eager to participate in the nationality nights. The

A woman from Czechoslovakia weaves on a loom which has been built by her husband



Greek and Croatian group presented dances from Greek mythology, including the Dance of the Muses, of Apollo, and of the Three Graces. The Syria-Lebanon nationality night featured a dramatic presentation, and the Bohemians demonstrated native folk dances.

Four objectives have been accomplished by the correlation of the crafts for the inspection of the general public. First, the public has a more complete conception of the folk arts of the valley. Second, despite the industrialization of the area, the exhibit shows that interest in fine handwork has not died out. Third, the fair has developed a keener appreciation of crafts by arousing in visitors a desire to own the articles and by making them available for purchase. Purchasing, of course, has given the craftsman an added incentive to work. Fourth, through bringing together the achievements of craftsmen, the work of the individual craftsman improves, because he is able to compare his work with others, perhaps discovering new methods by observation of the work of others. In line with the objective of encouraging contemporary handicrafts, the skilled work of foreign groups of the region, together with craft work in the early tradition, give a rich and varied background for the inspiration of the contemporary craftsman.

Camps at Oglebay Park

Arts and crafts comprise only one of the many activities recreational and educational in scope which are conducted at Oglebay Park. Last summer the Park was host to three camps — the Caddy Camp, the Ohio County 4-H Camp, and the Ohio Valley High School Music Camp.

The Caddy Camp made it possible for some fifty boys who partially earned their way by caddying to enjoy camp experience. In order to assure the permanence of the camp, the Golf Club sponsored a dance at Oglebay, the proceeds of which cover some of the camp expenses. The boys were quartered in one of the old CCC camp barracks and they followed a regular routine. Divided into squads, they alternated in their work as caddies, weeded greens, played, and learned handicraft.

The Four-H campers, 120 boys and girls between 13 and 20 years of age, enjoyed a week at the Park under the supervision of twenty leaders. Leather work, membership in their camp orchestra, swimming, rope making, folk dancing, and outdoor games occupied the time of the Four-H campers.

The directors for this annual camp are employed by the extension division of the West Virginia University, and the members of the county Farm Women's Clubs donate time to prepare meals for the youngsters.

A third camp at Oglebay Park, the Ohio Valley High School Music Camp, was sponsored by the Ohio Valley Music Educators' Association. Vocal and instrumental sessions were planned for the young people who attended the camp. The Ohio Valley Music Camp Chorus, composed of thirty-five boys and girls at the vocal session, presented programs at the Oglebay Park outdoor stage preceding the regular Sunday vesper services. About fifty students enrolled for the instrumental session.

Music is a part of the regular program at the park. Among the features this summer was a rhythmic dance recital together with a concert by the Ohio Valley A Cappella Chorus. The Wheeling Symphony Society Orchestra presented regular Thursday evening concerts in the Oglebay Amphitheater. Friends of Music, the organization which sponsors the orchestra, supplied outstanding soloists for summer recitals.

Sigmund Spaeth, of radio "Tune Detective" fame, was master of ceremonies at the second annual Barber Shop Quartet Contest. Entries were restricted to non-professional male quartets, resident or employed in Ohio Valley. Although any instrument could be used to obtain pitch, the quartets rendered their songs unaccompanied. Each quartet had to be named and could wear costumes, provided all four members dressed alike. Awards were given after each barber shop quartet sang two selections, one from any source and the other one of the old time songs on the list made out by a staff member of Oglebay Institute.

The Oglebay Institute Activities Bulletin for 1938, recently released in printed form, contains a summary of participation in arts, crafts and exhibits, camps, conservation, music, rural activities, nature study and physical education. The report shows to what extent the arts, crafts, and exhibits program has broadened and dove-tailed into many worthwhile community activities. It also reveals that this program embodies far more than occasional exhibits of beautiful or interesting objects, and that it helps promote an understanding and appreciation of local and regional history through visual aids. Further, it ties together the efforts of local artists and craftsmen.

The Growth of Community Centers on Cape Cod

Cape Cod is a storied land. The beginnings of New England are to be traced here. And here there is rich soil for the growth of year-round recreation.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY—and that means all of Cape Cod—is essentially no different from other American communities. Its commercial life is mainly concerned with vacationers who come to the Cape during the summer. But its native population is typical, and faces the same problems of education, budgets, taxes and depressions that trouble us all. To the thousands of visitors who come to the Cape for the summer season, it may have little reality as a year-round colony. But our peninsula (it has really been an island since the Canal was dug laterally across its base) is very much alive from November to May.

Contrary to widespread belief, Cape Cod is not one isolated New England coastal village, but a tongue of land that stretches some seventy miles into the Atlantic Ocean southeast of the port of Boston. In width, the Cape varies from twenty to one mile at the narrowest part. The county seat is at Barnstable, which this year celebrates its three hundredth anniversary. In addition to the county seat there are 142 other towns and villages grouped around the main centers of population: Hyannis, the largest; Provincetown, of art fame; and Falmouth-Woods Hole, the jumping-off place for Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard Islands. Cape Cod is much larger in area than is generally supposed, and any problem concerning it is correspondingly multiplied in scope.

The major part of the Cape's revenue is from its summer visitors. Aside from this, it is an agricultural community specializing in cranberries. Metropolitan markets draw much of their fish from the Cape, and a good grade of moulding sand is shipped. But these economic considerations do not alter our basic status as a reasonably normal group of people. The problem of native rec-

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reation is as important here as elsewhere in spite of the fact that our business is concerned with recreation. What has the native element of Cape Cod done about it?

We must bear in mind that Cape Cod is still a rural community. None of its towns, busy as they are, can in any sense of the word be called metropolitan; they are simply clearing houses for the vast majority who live in the surrounding country. Here, as in all rural districts, life has undergone an important change in the last century. The industrial revolution has done its work (both literally and figuratively) as efficiently on Cape Cod as anywhere. More work is being done in a great deal less time; and at the expense of intellect rather than of brawn. Desirable as this may be, there is yet an important discrepancy. Man has succeeded in speeding up many processes, even organic ones. But he has not increased the speed of the earth's rotation, so that there are still twenty-four hours in a day. Play to fill leisure hours was once a luxury. Now it is a necessity because leisure is no longer the sole property of the rich.

In this analysis we are not pioneers. The cause which underlies the trend toward organized recreation has long been recognized. But with reference to Cape Cod as a specific locality the cause has had to be restated, since only the well-informed are aware that Cape Cod is in better-than-average social condition. The natural result should be better-than-average progress. We think that we have responded well in proportion to the need.

Have you ever thought of what happens at Cape Cod during the winter months? Mr. Bradley assures us that the fact the Cape is a vacation resort does not prevent it from having problems of budgets and taxes, and of recreation for the resident population of 36,000 people. And he tells us an interesting story of Cape Cod from November to May.

What we have already done is the result of an experiment at Cotuit, a village with a year-round population of about 800. Now this may not, beside the larger and more central towns, seem the place to



Photo by Leslie Love, Model Yacht Club, Essex County, N. J.

Boats invariably come to mind in thinking of Cape Cod. But model "railroading" is a popular recreational activity at the community centers throughout the winter.

look for such beginnings. It is by no means the largest town on the Cape. Nevertheless, the impetus that has since caused five other towns to establish recreation centers came from this place.

The work began in 1935. In a none-too-adequate attic of the grammar school (enrollment 75), interested townspeople managed to install two tables for table-tennis, space for cowboy hockey, a thirty foot skiball bowling alley, shuffleboard, pool table and two checker tables. There was also space for a boxing ring and wrestling mat, medicine ball, punching bag, and table croquet. All this in the cramped, poorly lighted and ventilated (and for the most part unheated) attic. Mere aggregations of equipment do not make a dynamic recreation program, but they are usually the nucleus around which such programs grow.

Recreation centers are not new ideas of course. But it is surprising how slowly the need for them is recognized to the point of action. There is a certain amount of progressive thought in every section on every subject. But as an excellent example of the gap between thought and fact you

will recall that it has taken some six thousand years even to begin to approach education from an objective point of view. In the field of recreation we have an unexpected conflict with the very gains that education has made;

and this conflict seems paradoxical until it is understood. Taxpayers vote down recreation appropriations on the ground that equipment has already been furnished to the schools, and that therefore it is duplication of school responsibility to provide further means and equipment for recreation.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The schools cannot possibly assume the whole burden of young peoples' leisure, and they should not be expected to assume it. Including extracurricular activities of all kinds, children spend a maximum of forty hours a week in school, sleep another sixty hours, and still have ninety-eight hours left over. Very few homes, even in rural communities, have work enough to keep a child busy for those ninety-eight hours. Many have no work at all. But this is an example of a simple sum in arithmetic that taxpayers do not trouble to do. There is time left over that schools do not and cannot fill, but nothing is done. With their eyes on mounting school budgets, taxpayers are reluctant to appropriate money for recreation. The

real paradox lies in the fact that these same people do go on paying the bill for juvenile crime.

This reaction against our ideal is probably not restricted to our community alone. But where such situations do exist, recreation workers may be interested in seeing how we have tried to meet the reaction.

First of all, we have made an attempt to give credit where it is due, and withhold it where it is not. When people protest that recreation is largely a school problem, we point out the facts which prevent this from being possible. Again, people must be made to understand that their own lack of recreational (and of course educational) facilities in their youth is no valid excuse for denying such facilities to their children. It is not true that if one generation can get along without a thing, another can do the same. Such people have to be carefully shown that the same conditions, which made it easy for them to go without, no longer exist.

These two instances of approach to the reactionary type of mind should be sufficient to describe our tactics. Recreation will never become a part of society by talking alone, any more than equipment will make a program. What more specific and material moves have we made in our work?

Doing Something About It

Community centers have been established in six Cape towns: Cotuit, Falmouth, Provincetown, Hyannis,

Next in popularity to games in the program are arts and crafts. And this activity whole families enjoy together as this Hyannis group testifies.

Sandwich and Osterville. In order that the adult public should know and share what we are doing, they have been encouraged to take actual parts in the establishment and government of their centers. Thus have lay committees been set up who manage the affairs of the center, handle its finances, promote its interests. They stand in lieu of actual municipal departments which we hope will in the future be established by law.

Aside from the tangible advantages of the lay committee, there is an equally important reason for encouraging them to cooperate. Their very existence emphasises the fact that recreation, like education, is a community obligation and not just another WPA project. While we have often managed to provide equipment and in some cases rent space, the payroll is an item that only a regular municipal appropriation could meet. On the other hand, the lay council gives the project an air of permanence.

Another way in which we on Cape Cod have sought to overcome opposition (and what is worse, pure apathy) is in the type and purpose of our various activities. The finest equipment in the world will not make our centers the going concerns that they must be to survive. Games them-



selves will not keep children off the streets. Adults can adapt themselves to much monotony and repression, but children definitely revolt against it. And they are right, for their impulsiveness makes us work harder for better recreation.

Stressing Dynamic Activity

The best results are obtained in recreation when dynamic activity is stressed. Our figures show that games have been the most popular of all activities since we began our work, but that is probably because we have in the past had little else to offer. Next in the list, with very satisfactory participation figures, stands arts and crafts. Was this simply because the children liked to do and make those particular things? We did not think so. It seemed more reasonable to suppose that arts and crafts were but media to express the same creative desire. We thought of what we ourselves liked to do when we were young—things which we were prevented from doing because of lack of equipment or help. Arts and crafts, as important as they are, covered only a small part of the list we compiled. And from this grew the idea of a dynamic program that would, by the sheer number of different activities, appeal to every type of boy and girl.

Most boys like to play with trains, but soon tire of them. It might seem that this is the inevitable outgrowth of childish things were it not for the fact that grown men play with trains in a highly organized way. Just because the men who belong to model railroad clubs do things in the accepted manner of real roads does not obscure the fact that they are gratifying the same creative urge as the child playing with his first toy locomotive. Children tire of their trains because their facilities are limited. Few have enough space or money to maintain elaborate sets. After the train has gone backward and forward around the track for a month or two, the novelty is gone, and the train is neglected.

But suppose ten or twenty of these young railroaders have space enough to pool their equipment and lay out a really big system. Suppose, further, that instead of the usual haphazard methods used by children, there are real railroad men—engineers or brakemen or conductors—to help and to show how a railroad is really run. Railroads, in their campaign to combat competition by other carriers, are only too willing to make children railroad conscious. Each youngster is to the wideawake railroad man a potential customer.

They have in many sections of the country been prevailed upon to show young people "the works," and children have been in roundhouses, yards, power plants, switchtowers and dispatchers' offices where twenty years ago they would have been unwelcome.

The logical clearing-house for such activity is the community center. Officials of our centers approach the proper authorities and arrange details. There is ample floor space for the model railroads. Instructors entice enginemen and other railroad employees to lend a hand. Soon the young pioneers are talking in railroad slang and running trains just as the railroads do.

We think that all this is very important, for it does not apply as a method only to railroads, but to a great many things that children like to do and see. There is no air of the schoolroom, although the youngsters are learning. (Listen to their talk and you will be convinced of that!)

Under the present organization, model railroading is a part of a much larger group which we call our Scientific Club. This is divided into appropriate age groups, which are in turn divided into activity groups. Model airplanes are built, and trips to the airport made. At Woods Hole the Government maintains a marine biological laboratory which contains one of the most complete collections of marine life in the country. A visit to this laboratory may be combined with either a hike or a bicycle trip in which both members of the scientific club and others may participate. At the center shops we make telegraph sets, teach the International Morse Code, do work on radio sets, and eventually hope to own and operate our own short wave amateur transmitter.

The great thing about this type of activity is that it is practically limitless. One thing suggests another, and the child's horizon broadens from the simple to the more technical. We think it represents a type of activity that will make the recreation program a success. For it is chiefly by the value of activities that we win or lose in our effort to sell the recreation idea to the public so that they will finance it as generously as it deserves. Children who are interested in their center and its progress can put tremendous pressure on their parents, the taxpayers. How many parents would oppose a plan that has actually (and not theoretically) kept their children off the streets? One that was at the same time teaching valuable lessons? Theoretical programs fail be-

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A Nursery Grows Up

A PRE-SCHOOL nursery in a recreation center? A rarity in many cities, it was an innovation without precedent in Cleveland. But here was a neighborhood with a great need for such a project, and there was a recreation center with available space. Through the efforts of two staff members who had an urge to make the space fit the need, a fine nursery grew up.

Neither the superintendent of the center nor the staff supervisor had had much experience with nurseries, so they first outlined a campaign. Printed material was collected and read; other pre-school groups, play schools and even day nurseries were visited. They gleaned valuable information as they progressed on this tour. They found a nursery specialist whose services were available through the Child Health Association, a Community Fund agency. A city-sponsored WPA toy project could and would furnish toys for the undertaking. In addition, they learned that the Cleveland Foundation had partially or completely supported other nurseries in town.

With all this information buzzing in their heads, and more determined than ever to have a nursery, the two staff members ended the tour at the Salvation Army Store to see what equipment might be purchased there to outfit a nursery. A victrola in fine condition, selling for \$1.50 and complete with twenty-five records, was too great a bargain to pass up. The nursery's first piece of equipment was purchased without hesitation.

Chapter two began with a visit to the nursery specialist. She wasn't enthusiastic when the two staff members admitted that they had no trained leadership and no money. They rashly promised



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It took lots of hard work and just as much patience, but it was well worth the effort when a real community institution of which everyone was proud was the happy outcome.

not to have a nursery if they couldn't meet all the standards, and with that promise the specialist agreed to look into the situation.

The next day the three met at the center. The specialist was pleased with the surroundings. The walls needed plaster in a few spots and a coat of paint, but the room was large and

well lighted with eight double windows facing north and east, and there was a wooden floor. Steam heat assured proper temperature during the winter. The building, which served as a public bathhouse was scrupulously clean, and toilet facilities were conveniently located. There were several rooms near by where small groups could be taken for special activities. What was most important, the room could be set aside for nursery use only.

With the facilities approved, the problem of furnishings was tackled next. WPA craftsmen made the tables and stools to specifications; the WPA toy project furnished doll house furniture, toys, blocks and vehicles. A women's organization provided the curtains.

It was the question of physical examinations and doctor service that nearly ended the project before it began. The Commissioner of Health was approached and asked that a period of examinations be set aside in a nearby dispensary. The reply was that the clinic already had more than it could handle. Then, when the interview seemed to be coming to a futile end, the Commissioner said: "If Dr. Blank in the Child Hygiene Division can give you any help, it's all right with me."

They enlisted the aid of a sympathetic doctor-psychiatrist and child specialist and a nurse, who

were assigned to the center for a special clinic one morning a week. But there was a difficulty. The doctor and nurse would need a room equipped in the proper manner, which meant scales with a measuring rod, a cupboard for supplies, tables and chairs and other things.

So far the project had progressed without any money, but the time had come when the two staff members could go no further. A letter sent to the Cleveland Foundation listed the needs and the approximate cost of supplies. Within a short time, seventy-one dollars was sent to the nursery. It was all that was needed. Three weeks from the day the staff members had first discussed the idea, the nursery was furnished and ready for the first group of children.

Three leaders were supplied by the WPA Recreation Project. The nursery specialist outlined a program of reading for the girls, only one of whom had any previous nursery experience. She devoted hours of her time to training them in the technique of nursery procedures, and made arrangements for them to visit existing groups so they might observe them. In the mornings the girls observed, and in the afternoons they canvassed the neighborhood for children between the ages of three and five whose mothers would be interested enough to bring their children and call for them every day.

On December 1, 1937, the Central Recreation Center Pre-School Group opened its doors. It was not to be called a nursery until trained nursery teachers could supervise the program. The plan was to let the nursery get off to a slow start, with the first group of children passed by the doctor. So the first week there were fewer than ten children. This number increased until there were thirty enrolled, and a waiting list had to be established. NYA supplied nursery aides to keep the toys and furniture washed. The councilman of the ward promised milk, codliver oil and crackers for the first six months. Later the donations made by the mothers bought all supplies except the skim milk which was donated by a milk company.

Believing that unless the parents were educated along with the child, there was little to be gained in educating the child, the leaders approached the Family Health Association and asked for someone to conduct the Mothers' Club meetings. A nationally-known parent education lecturer was sent to the center every week to help the mothers with all types of problems from budgeting to child care.

Gradually the school took hold. New equip-

ment was added from time to time. The Federal Art Project contributed a mural and three appropriate pictures. Goldfish, turtles, garden projects and other types of projects were added to make the program more interesting. All this time the mothers had been making small weekly donations (no charge can be made for activities in the recreation center), and those who could not pay served the nursery in one way or another.

In January 1939, an afternoon group, started on the same basis as the morning group, raised the total enrollment to sixty, with as many on the waiting list. The age requirement was dropped from three to two and a half years and a rest period was added to the program. A milk fund established by Flora True Bowen, young Cleveland musician, provides milk for this group.

The one weak link in the whole chain was the uncertainty of leadership. By this time the nursery was being run by two competent and trained nursery teachers, but because they were subjected to WPA regulations, no one could be sure how long the nursery could count on them. Something had to be done to insure permanent teachers. Up to this point the staff members and the teachers had shouldered all responsibilities. It seemed time to let the Mothers' Club take over.

After several exciting meetings of the Mothers' Clubs, a constitution was drawn up and accepted. Committees were organized to run a benefit to buy needed equipment, cots and linoleum. Weekly donations, however small, and attendance at club meetings and lectures were voted to be necessary duties of each mother. A fund was started to take care of a teacher's salary, and a movement was begun to try to get a teacher on the city payroll.

Those mothers who protested that the requirements were too strict, and others who regarded the nursery as a "parking place" for their children were told: "Your children need us more than we need them. The waiting list is crowded with mothers who understand the purpose of the nursery and are ready and willing to help."

And the mothers saw the point! They have a new respect for the project and are responding valiantly. Their plans for the year are enough to make any campaign manager sit up and take notice!

Besides the actual benefits to child and mother, the nursery has helped to acquaint the other members of the families with the recreation facilities of the center. Whole families make use of the

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Co-Education and Recreation in the Jewish Community Center

THE HISTORY of the Jewish Community Center movement in the United States is from one point of view a striving for the development of a pattern of program and organization that encompasses the leisure-time needs of all members of the family. The Jewish community is in a sense the enlarged Jewish family and the Community Center the larger home. The conditions of urban life, which have deprived the home of much of its power and ability to meet the after-school and after-work needs of its members for recreation, social life and cultural growth, have emphasized the obligation of the Community Center to serve in these areas of human interest. The Center can, of course, readily become a substitute instead of an adjunct of the home with a consequent serious loss of value to the individual and to society. But it will not happen if the Community Center in truth represents a community of interest of parents and children.

The Principle of Universal Membership

This philosophy of the Jewish Community Center governs the program, policies and management and has implications also for Jewish community organization which perhaps are beyond the immediate scope of this article. One of the basic principles that follows naturally from the concept of the Jewish Community Center as the enlarged Jewish family is that of universal membership. All individuals of the community, regardless of sex, age, social or political status, are eligible for membership. Membership privileges are alike for all, men, women, boys and girls, except for those minor limitations that may be necessary in the interests of good administration. In order to

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make membership actually available, allowance is made for differences in ability to pay fees, so that no one may be barred from affiliation.

A very substantial number of Centers have family memberships, in order to further emphasize the desire to serve all members of the family.

The principle of universal membership has not always been recognized in Jewish center work. Many of the Centers that now function on an all-inclusive basis originally served more limited groups. Some began as Young Men's Hebrew Associations, serving men only and later opening membership to boys. Young women formed Young Women's Hebrew Associations of their own, or such organizations were established by older women to serve girls. Jewish settlement houses, Educational Alliances and similar organizations were established to help immigrant groups to become Americanized.

All of these organizations had limitations as to clientele, purpose and program. Gradually they assumed a common pattern, that of the Jewish Community Center, although a few still function on the original basis. The movement towards an acceptance of the Community Center idea has been stimulated by the Jewish Welfare Board, which since 1921 has served as the national co-ordinating agency of local Centers and kindred organizations. The total number of these organi-

"The Jewish Community Center is still in the process of development as a cultural and social agency. Many phases of its work are as yet experimental. It is, however, of the essence of its character as a community organization that it views its program in the broadest terms of service to all elements in the community. Hence its co-educational approach is basic. The records of participation give encouragement to the belief that it is succeeding as a co-educational enterprise. Approximately forty per cent of the 380,000 members of the Jewish Centers are women and girls, and in many joint activities they are dominant in numbers and in leadership."

zations is in fact smaller than it was twenty years ago. But whereas, in 1921, there were 150 Y.M.H.A.'s 113 independent Y. W. H.A.'s, and but 62 Centers, that might be said to serve on a broader plan of membership (Settlement Houses are included), at the present time 261 of the 325 constituent societies of the Jewish Welfare Board are of the

Community Center type. Y.M.H.A.'s have merged with Y.W.H.A.'s in many communities to form Community Centers and in each case membership was opened to adults and children as well as to young people.

Universality of membership implies not only equality of privilege in use of facilities but freedom to share in management. Progress in this direction has been slow. The government of Jewish Centers is still largely man-controlled, though the tendency is definitely in the direction of more adequate representation of women on Boards of Directors and committees. The principle is gaining in acceptance not only that adults of both sexes should share in management, but that young people should, as they demonstrate ability and interest, be given Board and Committee responsibility. Similarly it is true that men and women are increasingly elected to the Board, who do not represent wealth or social position. This development is in part due to recognition of the democratic character of the Center as an institution of the people, to some extent because of the degree of self-support of the Center, and because affiliation of the Center with the local Jewish Federation or Community Chest, makes "community" support impersonal. All of these factors limit the need of depending upon individual philanthropy, and encourage the selection of individuals for responsibility in the government of the Center on the basis of ability to make a contribution of leadership and service.

Cooperation of the sexes is further promoted through a variety of house councils, club councils and functional councils, the latter organized on the basis of a common interest in a specific activity or group of related activities. These councils are, with few exceptions, composed of members of both sexes. Some of the councils have limited governmental functions. They are primarily concerned with program and may be regarded as part of the government of the center only when they have representation in the board or on committees of the board. They are of interest in this discussion because they play a vital role in engaging the cooperation of members of both sexes in the exercise of responsibility and the planning of activities, thereby contributing to normal relationships and cultivating the habit of working together for socially desirable goals.

Cooperation in Planning and Administration

Cooperation of the sexes in the planning and conduct of activities is a significant factor in Jew-

ish Center life, primarily because of two characteristics of the center. First, it is a voluntary association or fellowship. Men and women join of their own will and pay for the privilege. They have a strong consciousness of belonging to an organization of their own, where the act of affiliation symbolizes entering fellowship with equals. They are joining a "Club House" to which they feel free to come at any time. The need of individuals for a "Club" responds to an inner drive for the society of their fellows. It also answers the urgent need for status. In the free atmosphere of the center young men and young women are accepted as individuals for their contributions they make in activity — social, cultural, recreational without reference to success or failure in the outside world. This is particularly true of girls and single women.

The restrictions imposed by conventions upon their social activities outside of the home are shed when they enter the Center. No one will question their going to the Center unescorted or attending activities with members of the opposite sex in their own club house. Because the Center is so vital to the satisfaction of individual needs, members of both sexes can be readily encouraged to assume responsibility for helping to make it a good, desirable and interesting place.

The Program of Co-Recreation

The second important characteristic of the Center is the "co-educational" character of most of the activities. It may be said that practically every leisure-time activity in which it is natural or desirable for members of both sexes to participate finds place in the program of the well organized Jewish Community Center. Dances, entertainments, social games, suppers, Parents' Day programs, observance of civic and Jewish holidays, dramatics, art, formal classes, forums, concerts, choral societies, informal cultural groups, some clubs and special interest groups, discussion groups, religious services, study groups in Jewish and general subjects and many other activities are conducted for both sexes. Indeed, some could not be held otherwise, the activity depending upon participation of men and women, boys and girls. In recent years some Centers have introduced activities in the gymnasium in which boys and girls play together. Mixed swimming is likewise no longer a novel venture. Naturally the Center has not been immune from the general movement for mixed participation in sports that is a growing manifestation of activity of young people.

The Center is not exceptional among the many youth-serving agencies that recognize the need for participation of the sexes in leisure-time pursuits of an informal and formal character. If there is any distinctive element in the Center program, it derives from the fact that such participation is regarded as a normal purpose of the Center and that people engage in co-educational activities not as invited guests, but as members of an organization which treats both sexes as equals.

Interests Which Cannot Be Shared

It should not be concluded that all activities are on a co-educational basis. The Center recognizes that boys and girls have interests also as boys and as girls which they cannot share with members of the opposite sex. There are age levels at which boys prefer the companionship of boys in activity. This is also true of girls. It is true of adult groups as well. Certain activities are designed for or appeal more to boys than to girls, and vice versa. Practically all of the typical boys groups, e.g., Boy Scouts, and the typical girls groups are given place in the Center program. Special classes and cultural courses for senior and adult women are conducted in the domestic sciences, child care, personality development, and other specific interests which they have as women. The Center houses many adult women's societies with specific programs of their own.

The separation of the sexes is most striking in the gymnasium and allied activities, formal classes, in some games, and special activities such as Men's Health Club, married women's groups.

Many Centers conduct Day Camps and country camps. The former serve boys and girls, but in the case of country camps, co-educational programs are as yet limited. Although some camp sites are used for boys and girls, sometimes simultaneously, there is little mingling of the sexes in daily activity. Dramatics, social functions, religious exercises, holiday observances are often jointly planned and conducted. In some instances children eat together and there is some inter-camp visiting. Except for the very young children, however, camp life as a whole is not shared by campers of both sexes. Even under the present limitations in co-educational activity, there are nevertheless obvious advantages in joint man-

"The values of co-education and recreation cannot be measured statistically. They are the intangible by-products of normal association of men and women in a rich social experience of benefit to themselves as individuals and to the society of which they are members."

agement, common use of facilities, convenience to parents who visit sons and daughters in camp, central registration and promotion and economies in purchasing.

The fact that so many activities are offered for the members of one sex is a reflection of the policy of the Center to try to serve the individual needs of members, to recognize common interests and differences of a psychological nature. It does not signify a modification of the essential character of the Center as a Community Center and as a co-educational enterprise. It is necessary to bear in mind that affiliation with the Center is on the basis of life time interests. Boys may grow into youth, young manhood and adulthood in Center life. The same is true of girls. Interests change, but affiliation may continue since the Center recognizes, in its manifold program, the importance of satisfying changing needs. At many points, therefore, in the association of the individual with the center, there are opportunities for co-educational activity.

Physical Facilities

The ability of the Center to serve various age groups and members of both sexes depends largely on physical facilities that provide for common interests and also for special needs of the sexes. They must further permit the simultaneous use of facilities by both sexes, and in so far as possible, all age groups. The architectural problem, while difficult, has been effectively solved. In general, the facilities may be classified into those for common use and those especially designed for separate use.

The common areas are the auditorium (used for dances, social functions, dramatics, forum concerts, banquets, religious services, mass meetings, annual meetings and dinners of communal groups, and sometimes as a gymnasium), stage, class and club meeting rooms, library, common or social lounge for seniors, a similar lounge for adolescents, quiet game rooms, social game room, bowling alleys, art rooms, arts and crafts, gymnasium, swimming pool, basket room, health club, roof garden or play yard, restaurant or coffee shop.

The special areas for women consist of a women's lounge, sometimes a special meeting

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Ally the Arts!

By HUGH LACY

DISCUSSION of the enormous contribution which more leisure time will bring to national culture has made it almost a platitude. Recreation leaders, however, give only a subordinate position in the recreation program to cultural subjects. The basis for this action lies in the belief that boys and girls disdain cultural pursuits. Obviously this opinion results from weighing popular activity preferences rather than needs; from ignoring the fact that appreciation of the arts follows cultural exposure and discipline.

The recreation program in Huntington Park, California, has shown that potential participation in the arts exists in any playground group. Children of all ages can definitely be interested in cultural activities through an integrated, properly presented program. Using Huntington Park as a representative metropolitan area, the problem of imparting culture is one of approach.

Making the arts intelligible and natural—and therefore appreciated — assures participation, the Huntington Park Recreation Department has found. Leaders must introduce art as a by-product of living, rather than as something divorced from everyday life. They must show

Mr. Lacy who, in this article, makes a plea for the development of an appreciation of the arts as an objective of the recreation program, is editor of the "Recreation Round Table," published by the WPA Division of Recreation, Los Angeles, California.

young people that art is a way of seeing things more satisfactorily.

According to Richard C. Littleton, Huntington Park's City Director of Recreation, successful development of an interesting cultural program which will fulfill its aim of contributing to individual completeness and satisfaction depends on the program directors' knowledge that appreciation and understanding go hand in hand. "As long as art is something esoteric," Mr. Littleton says, "It will hold no position of worth in the community recreation program. Art must be brought home to the young participant as an experience he can have in his own way, and not as an effete possession or *thing* belonging to the privileged. Then art begins to come into its own."

That is the basis of culture in Huntington Park. This method of presenting a cultural recreation program attracted 1,500 participants in music activities alone during the first six months of the organization of the program.

At the outset, the campaign stressed music, as this art has probably the highest receptivity among the untrained. Since the beginning of the plan dozens of adults and children, many of whom had no previous interest in music, gather

at the Miles Avenue auditorium to practice or hear and take part in programs. One novel feature of the program is the Miles Avenue Kitchen Symphony, a rhythm-band group of boys and girls from six to ten years old with an enrolled membership of fifty. Another is the band for older boys which gives weekly concerts in the city park. Two other highly organized groups are the Gage Avenue Swing Band, and the Miles Avenue Symphony.

But the musical program was not aimed just at the appreciation of music. The plan included the integration of the arts. As synthesis is the key to unity, integration of the arts was considered the key to an effective cultural program. The rhythms of musical note, of spoken line, of visual form and of motion are interlinking. Young musicians began to examine their instruments with a craftsman's eye. As a result, many are making their own violins and guitars. The youngsters' rhythm group made their own salvage-craft instruments—drums of pasteboard and tin-can xylophones. Then too, craft enthusiasts interested in instrument-making have been introduced to music.

With this lead, recreation musicians turn naturally to dance and pageantry; dance enthusiasts gravitate to music and drama; dramatic groups to song and rhythm; craftsmen to stagecraft, painting and design. Further development follows with heightened interest in drawing, modeling and carving. The inter-relationship is complete when recreational playwrites, poets and lyricists begin to appear within playground confines.

This cultural growth and achievement has not been without problems. Many are circumvented or solved by leaders; others solve themselves. Professional conflict is one unfortunate obstacle, but it is not insurmountable.

In the formative stage of the program private music and dance instructors justifiably feared for their livelihood in the face of a free city-sponsored program in which beginners could practice these specialties. Careful planning during this period, limited instruction to groups with no individual assistance even in instrument tuning, and time smoothed over this situation. Citizens grew to realize the values of a broad program of art appreciation. As many children with hitherto un-

discovered talent turned to music and dance, they learned that group participation is insufficient for perfection and sought private instruction. Stimulation of this sort also resulted in sale of instruments and wider use of drawing supplies, arts and crafts materials. No survey has been made, but one can logically assume that library reading, school activities, dramatics, and literature have come in for their share of the enthusiasm.

In considering resultant personal enjoyment and the aggregate contribution to the arts themselves, the value of community cultural arts programs is immeasurable. Schools, by making literature a part of their curriculum, provide every literate person with hours of enjoyment from reading. Similarly, recreation programs, by bringing into the home less-known mediums such as the interpretive dance, discover for the spectator and participant new areas of pleasure and experience. As this also creates greater appreciation for the professional, it is a movement in which all gain.

For urban dwellers this integrated cultural program has a manifold reward. It adds to education and versatility, thereby to confidence and poise; and, opening new realms for personality expression, it counterbalances hypertension and city strain.

In practice, it is what Rodin meant when he said, "Slowness is beauty," for leisure and reflection are requisites of art. Most important of all, cultural pursuits provide a basis for home stability, enlivened and enriched home life, home dramatics, photography, crafts-and-game rooms, music, reading, and a higher type of discussion. Ultimately these pursuits reach the highest art—the art of living. The child whose home life is antipathetic needs activities which absorb his mind and creative powers as well as his body. On the other hand, a congenial home finds its congeniality enhanced.

These results have appeared in the recreation program of Huntington Park, a program in which culture is not a fad but a permanent phase. These results were achieved not by accident, but by design which can be applied anywhere. Director Littleton knew that the common ingredients of art are the human materials. He began with his own hobby—music. Then he simply made each of the arts interesting and allied them.

"When art is shown to be expression and self-realization in which all can take part, then art is liberated. A program that promotes the cultural phase on an intelligible participant basis rather than on a misunderstood spectator basis, places culture on a sound footing. Then the art of living can become the greatest art."—Richard C. Littleton.

Under the Harvest Moon

MANY YEARS have passed since a harvest moon shone down on the Plymouth Colony and the Pilgrim Fathers' thanksgiving; many have passed since President Lincoln proclaimed Thanksgiving a national holiday, but today Thanksgiving is still the same. Not forgetting its dignity in thankful worship, we celebrate with feasting and joyous sport. An informal, old-fashioned party seems more appropriate for Thanksgiving than for any other holiday. Here are some jolly games which will help celebrate the occasion at your Thanksgiving party.

Puzzle Relay. Prepare a large picture of a turkey and cut it up as a jig saw puzzle, into as many sections as there are members on a team. For a contest, two or more teams are necessary, and one turkey is needed for each team.

Teams are lined up at one end of the hall, one along side of the other, all facing the same way, with the members of each team in single file behind their captain. About five feet in front of each team a chair, a table, or box is placed, and on this table the cut-up parts of the turkey picture are arranged, upside down so the picture is not noticeable. The parts should be thoroughly shuffled after being cut up.

At a reasonable distance from this chair a circle about two feet in diameter is drawn on the floor in front of each team, and in the circle the puzzle is to be put together. Another table will serve the same purpose.

Starting line is marked in front of each captain, and at the signal "Go" the captain runs to the first table, takes one section of the turkey picture, and runs to the circle, laying it down so that the rest of the sections can be put there one by one to build up the turkey. Then he runs back to his team and touches the hand of the next person in line; this player, after being touched, repeats the performance of the captain, and then runs back to touch off number 3. This continues until the turkey is properly put together. Each runner, after touching the next player, falls in at the

A few suggestions for a Thanksgiving frolic from which you are invited to select a jolly game or two, a few social mixers or some mental "teasers"

rear of his team; if there are more pieces than players, each one may run twice. After the turkey has been assembled, the captain of each team runs again to the turkey and sees to it that the puzzle is properly put together. Then he raises his hand and runs back to the starting line. The team finishing first, of course, is the winner.

Putting the Head Back on the Turkey. Draw a large headless picture of a turkey, goose, duck, or chicken, on cloth, cardboard, or wood. Then draw the head on a separate piece or make the head of a piece of paper. This headless picture is placed at the other end of the room, hanging or standing vertically, as a blackboard would be.

Each player, one at a time, is blindfolded and given the bird's head with a couple of pins, and is then led to the headless bird and instructed to pin on the head. After each player does this, the spot where he or she pinned the head is marked with the player's name; and after all have had a turn, the one closest to the proper place is given an award. In case of a tie, the accuracy of the position of the head shall determine the winner.

Mayflower. Divide players into groups of about twenty persons who are to be Pilgrims. Have a leader of each group start with number one and say, "We are about to sail for America. What do you plan to take with you?" Number one names an article—suitcase, soap, chair, horse, pipe, etc. The leader asks number two what he expects to take, and number two selects an article. This proceeds around the group.

The leader returns to number one and asks, "What do you intend to do with this article?" Number one makes a sensible reply; if he mentioned a suitcase, he says, "Carry my clothes in it." Then number two repeats his article and applies this answer to it. If he took soap, he says, "I'm taking soap; I intend to carry my clothes

in it." If number three took a chair he says, "I'm taking a chair; I intend to carry my clothes in it." When everyone has used number one's answer, the leader goes to number two

The game suggestions offered here were taken from a bulletin entitled "Thanksgiving Party Suggestions," compiled by the Recreation Division of the Chicago Park District.

and asks what he intends to do with his article. He answers sensibly, "Wash my hands with it." Then number three applies this answer to his article: "I'm taking a chair; I intend to wash my hands with it." This game continues in this manner until each player has given an intended use for his article.

Football Teams (a mixer). Pin on the back of each guest the name of a football team such as Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Army, Navy, Notre Dame, N. Y. U. Each is told not to let anyone see what is pinned on his back. The leader then tells the guests that they are to try to see how many names they can get on their lists, at the same time trying to keep anyone else from seeing what is written on their backs. Require them also to secure the name and color of the eyes of the person whose word they succeeded in getting. Let this continue for five or six minutes, and then have them count the number they have, giving a prize to the one who has the largest number.

Thanksgiving Menu. The players should be asked to suggest a Thanksgiving menu, each item of which will begin with a letter in Thanksgiving. The following is a suggestion:

| | | | |
|---|------------|---|-----------|
| T | Turkey | G | Grits |
| H | Hominy | I | Ice Cream |
| A | Applesauce | V | Vinegar |
| N | Noodles | I | Iced Tea |
| K | Kraut | N | Nuts |
| S | Sugar | G | Grapes |

A prize may be given for the quickest to make a list, another for the most balanced menu.

Turkey Hunt. Before the party starts, hide small turkeys, purchased at the five and ten cent store or cut out of brown paper or cardboard, over the room. Tell the guests that they are all going turkey hunting for these hidden turkeys. There will be a mad scramble to find them. About five minutes later, blow the whistle and give a prize to the one finding the largest number.

Indian Drum Race. The players line up in two files facing each

other, one side being the Indians and the other the Pilgrims. One person, who is blindfolded, beats a drum. A dishpan may be substituted, although a trap drum is better. One of the players is given a tin can with rocks in it so that it will rattle. As long as the drummer keeps beating, the rattle passes back and forth. The line caught with it when the drum stops is the loser, so the other side wins five points. When the drum starts again, the rattle moves on. Continue the game not longer than five or ten minutes. A piano may be substituted for the drum.

Feeding the Turkey. Choose one couple from each team, and have the boy and girl sit facing each other. The girl is given a paper bag with twelve peanuts in it. At a signal from the leader she is to open the bag, shell the peanuts, and feed them to her partner. The others look on and root for the couple from their team. The couple that finishes first should receive a prize.

Stormy Weather. The grand march is used to get the guests lined up in eight lines, each guest taking plenty of room for himself. The leader tells them that a terrific storm has arisen and that if they are keen barometers they can sense the feeling of the storm. She will read weather reports to them, and as she does this they are to pantomime the action of the storm. However, when she calls out the direction in which the wind is blowing, they are to face in the opposite direction. For example, when she says, "The wind is blowing toward the east," everyone must face the west; but when she says, "The wind is whirling," they must spin around in a circle three times.

When she says, "The wind is variable," they must sway back and forth until she gives them another direction. All orders must be continued until another order is given. If the leader will end her report by saying, "And the wind whirled (allowing the players to whirl three times), and whirled (repeat), and whirled"—the game will end in helpless laughter.

(Continued on page 478)

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

"It was the autumn of 1621 in the Plymouth Colony. The Pilgrim Fathers, having gathered in their meager harvests, decided to set aside a time for the giving of thanks. Governor Bradford sent out four men to shoot game, and they came back heavily laden with wild game, particularly wild turkey. Many friendly Indians were invited to the feast, and they brought in a great deal of deer meat and other game as their contribution. A whole week was taken up with feasting and recreational activities, including archery, target practice and Indian sports. From this time on, Thanksgiving as a custom spread to the other colonies and was finally observed as a national holiday by proclamation of President Lincoln, who designated the last Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day, and called upon the people of the nation to offer thanks for blessings received." — From *Activities Bulletin Series No. 3, Chicago Park District.*

You Asked for It!

Question: We are having great difficulty in interesting the boys and girls of our centers in civic affairs and in feeling any sense of responsibility for helping in conducting a program directly affecting their own welfare. Can you tell us of any experiments in which self-government principles have been used in an effort to meet such a situation?

Answer: In one large city two approaches are being made to the problem. In the first project, in a neighborhood where there is a high delinquency tradition, a boys' self-government court has been established with weekly court hearings and regular court procedures. The judge and a prosecuting attorney are appointed for three week terms. Any boy guilty of misbehavior at the community center is served with a summons to appear at the next session of court. He is permitted to have an attorney of his own choosing to represent him, and he may appeal for jury trial. If charges are sustained, the usual penalty is some form of labor contributing to the center operation. For example, he is sentenced to scrub the floor, wash windows, or perform some other service. The feeling of participation in self-government has resulted in a definite change of attitude on the part of the boys.

In another project designed to create a feeling of responsibility on the part of the boys and girls, the plan was tried during Youth Week of having an election for mayor, a state's attorney, and a commissioner of public service in each park of the city. Legion posts, parent-teacher groups, schools, and adult clubs frequenting the parks became interested and took an active part in the forthcoming campaign. In several of the parks sound trucks were provided to support the juvenile tickets, and while voting was restricted to children between the ages of ten and sixteen, the adult groups became more excited over the election than they had been over some of the recent municipal campaigns! Posters and banners were made by the children with the aid of adults; surrounding neighborhoods were organized into voting precinct wards, and in some instances there were door-to-door campaigns, and canvassing candidates had their watchers at the polls and during the counting of ballots. At one park boys printed the ballots for their own and other parks.

On Election Day, though it rained violently while the polls were open, nearly 8,000 votes were cast.

Each ticket had its announced platform, and an interesting fact in connection with the platform is that in every park one of the first principles enunciated was that the candidates pledged themselves and their party and supporters to an administration eliminating vandalism and other misbehavior. In a number of the parks the candidates pledged themselves to support clean-up activities to improve the appearance of the parks, as well as to help develop its services. Elaborate meetings were staged to induct the elected officers into office, their terms to run for the year.

Elected officials have taken their offices with the utmost seriousness. In one of the parks, where girl officials were elected, the officials wrote a letter to the Mayor and to the President of the Park Board pledging themselves to support the efforts of the park administration to make the park a better influence in their neighborhood.

Park supervisors have been sitting in with these juvenile officials ever since their election, and a number of plans have been developed through these cooperating representatives of the neighborhood to appoint special youth committees with specific functions to perform. In one of the parks the children, looking over the building, decided there should be a general house cleaning, and they enlisted the entire electorate in helping the park maintenance staff in a building and grounds clean-up. Another group approached the park supervisor regarding an unsightly and unused wading pool in front of the building which had been condemned. After the maintenance department had filled in the area and arranged for a flower bed, the children took over the task of caring for the flower bed and planting it.

The park officials plan to call together from time to time the elected officers of the various parks and to discuss with them some of the problems they will face and some of the activities they can undertake in their own field of operation. The plan represents a new adventure in active junior citizenship and service for the common good made adventurous, and appealing also to the ambitions of the children to accomplish things on their own account.

WORLD AT PLAY

Christmas Time in Los Angeles

THE entire week before Christmas is devoted to Christmas celebrations at the Los Angeles recreation centers. Each playground has its own illuminated Christmas tree, and there are programs throughout the week including children's and adults' seasonal plays, operettas, pageants, tableaux, puppet shows, dances, community and carol singing, dramatized ballads, verse choirs, harmonica music, costume parties, toy band selections, readings, pantomimes, and other entertainment appropriate to the season. Children's parties are an important part of the program, featuring as they do plays and skits, storytelling, games, singing, doll parties, and many other activities. Instrumental music programs are presented by Federal Music Project bands and orchestras, and other musical groups. Choruses fostered by the Recreation Department go a-caroling during Christmas week to bring holiday cheer to hospitals and shut-ins. All the choruses, orchestras, and radio groups of the Department participate in the celebrations. The groups broadcast over various radio stations a series of Christmas songs. In 1938 they presented "The Creation," "A Christmas Carol" by Dickens, and other selections at churches, schools, and playgrounds.

Christmas Seals 1939-1940

THE annual sale of Christmas Health Seals will begin this year on December 1st instead of the day following Thanksgiving. Recreation workers all realize the importance of cooperating in this movement to eliminate tuberculosis.

See the Museums of Chicago

THE Chicago Park District is sponsoring a project to bring

out-of-town groups into Chicago for personally conducted tours of ten museums and points of public interest located in the Park District or on park property. Several all-expense tours have been set up and folders have been prepared for general distribution. Further information may be secured from Fred G. Heuchling, Chairman, Chicago Museum Tours Committee, Chicago Park District.

Play Activities "Under Light"

AN attractive poster issued by the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, invites residents of the city to enjoy activities "under light" which are listed as bicycling, archery, horseshoes, tennis, badminton, and ping-pong. The poster also urges that groups plan a bicycle picnic party.

Play Areas Increase Property Values

THE Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission reports a 631.7 per cent increase in assessed valuations on properties adjacent to Warinanco Park for the seventeen year period from 1922 to 1939. This is nearly fourteen times the average increase of 46.4 per cent for the entire city during the same period of years, according to a survey recently made. In 1922 property in Elizabeth, adjacent to the park, was assessed at \$703,155; now the assessed valuation of the same property is \$5,144,980. A similar, though less spectacular, increase was shown on lands adjacent to the park in Roselle where valuations on land adjacent to the park jumped 256.7 per cent. By using the 1939 tax rates for the two communities it was found that the tax revenue on the increased valuations directly traceable to park development totals \$251,049 for one year. The Commission also calls attention to the fact that less than three cents of each

CHRISTMAS SEALS



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dollar paid in property taxes by the residents of the county is required to pay for the entire annual cost of the county park system, including amortization of and interest on bonds, and the yearly maintenance appropriation.

For Conservation of America's Resources— Congress has authorized the expenditure of approximately one billion dollars for Conservation during the fiscal year 1939-40, according to the American Forestry Association. Analysis of the bill of expenditures by the Congress which adjourned last August 5 shows regular appropriations of \$870,193,223 and Unemployment Relief Allocations of \$23,866,840, making a total of \$894,060,063. This total is divided among the Civilian Conservation Corps and the conservation bureaus of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. The largest item, \$500,000,000, is for payments to farmers for soil conservation practices.

"A Tribute to Youth"—The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Bureau of Recreation on August 18th presented a pageant in Schenley Park under the title, "A Tribute to Youth." The pageant, which was two hours in duration, showed the activities of the Bureau during the summer months. Among these were singing games, volleyball, basketball, a Polish folk dance, boxing, party group games, a campfire scene, pantomime, and a toy symphony. In this way the main divisions of the program were covered—physical, arts and crafts, social, nature study, drama, and music. The script was written by John M. Wilkoff, one of the workers of the Bureau of Recreation, of which Louis C. Schroeder is Superintendent.

Festival Making—The September, 1939 issue of *Childhood Education* is devoted to the subject of making festivals. Among the articles are the following: "Festival Making the Means of Growth"; "A Festival of Lights"; "How a Community Festival Contributes to Democratic Living"; and "Festivals in a Mountain Community." There is a helpful bibliography on festivals under the title "The Calendar in Books." This source material has been classified according to age groupings.

Training Standards for Aquatic Directors—The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations announces the establishment of new standards for accrediting professional direct-

ors and instructors of aquatics. These standards, Mr. T. K. Cureton, Jr., Chairman of the National Aquatic Committee, points out, are in strict accordance with the professional standards of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.'s and of the Standards Committee of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. During 1939 approximately sixty training institutes have been conducted in various parts of the country for the introduction of the new program to Y.M.C.A. physical directors and their associates.

Full information is given in a circular issued by the Y.M.C.A. National Aquatic Committee, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.

A Salute to Sidney Teller—Sidney Teller, Director of Irene Kaufmann Settlement in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has completed his twenty-third year of public service as a social worker in Pittsburgh and the thirty-seventh in his chosen profession. *The American Jewish Outlook* in its issue of September 1, 1939, selected Mr. Teller as the thirty-first "salute" winner, Henry Kaufmann, founder of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, having been the first. Says the *Outlook*: "The welfare of his community has ever been foremost in Sidney Teller's mind."

Along Coronado's Trail—Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, director of the National Folk Festival, is now in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where she will be working on the Coronado Cuarto Centennial Festivals to be held along Coronado's trail of four hundred years ago. She will be glad to hear from any recreation groups in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, or West Texas who might be interested in cooperating in the festivals. Miss Knott requests that communications be addressed to her in care of Washington Post, Washington, D. C.

Soap Sculpture Contest Announced—The National Soap Sculpture Committee, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, announces the sixteenth annual competition for small sculptures in white soap. The contest will close May 15, 1940. Copies of a folder giving full information about the classifications and conditions of the competition, together with suggestions on how to do soap carving, may be secured on request from the Committee.

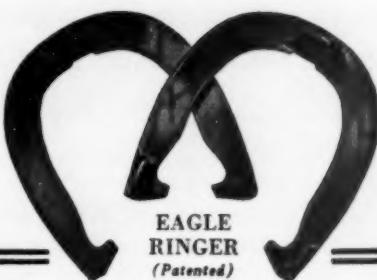
On the Wheeling Playgrounds—An all-time

high for weekly playground attendance at the eighteen playgrounds of Wheeling, West Virginia, was recorded this summer at the figure of 50,244. Among the competitions carried on at the centers were basketball, with three-man teams, a new fad in novel tournaments called "Stick in the Mud," mumble-de-peg tournaments, boxing, model airplane contests, horseshoe contests, mushball, softball, and tennis. The boys and girls also enjoyed pet shows, hobby shows, moving pictures, hiking, marshmallow toasts, and other parties.

Junior Inspectors' Clubs on the Playground—Last summer the Bureau of Recreation of Scranton, Pennsylvania, introduced into the playground program the Junior Inspectors' Club which proved of great help in keeping the playgrounds clean and free from rubbish. There were fifteen units in the club, one for each of the fourteen playgrounds; the other the Long Table Council. Each club held a weekly meeting. Any boy or girl between the ages of eight and seventeen previously registered on the playground could become a junior inspector and wear the official red-on-white button provided by the Bureau. A junior inspector was permitted to continue in active standing until he persistently violated the junior inspectors' honor code or failed to take an enthusiastic part in the club and playground program. The purpose of the organization was "to help make every week Clean-up Week in the anthracite capital of the world" by refraining to throw rubbish in the playgrounds, buildings and streets, and by picking up scattered papers and depositing them in receptacles.

New Facilities in Cincinnati—According to the annual report of the City Manager, over three hundred acres of new facilities were put in use in 1938 in Cincinnati, Ohio, and improvements costing over a million dollars were completed through the cooperation of WPA. Among the facilities were ten shelter buildings, a golf club house, five hundred concrete park benches, bleacher seats for seven hundred people, and outdoor lighting facilities for sixteen tennis courts, two general play areas, and two softball diamonds.

Respect for Beauty—Before the Great Lakes Exposition held in Cleveland, Ohio, during the summers of 1936 and 1937 the lake front was a city dump of the most unsightly variety. Skeptics



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said it would never be anything else. A man with a vision and a sense of beauty, however, made it into horticultural gardens covering three and a half acres and stretching for more than a thousand feet along the shores of Lake Erie in the city's downtown area. With the closing of the exposition, the gardens were turned over to the city of Cleveland, automatically becoming a part of the park system. The gardens now belong to the citizens of Cleveland and are open every day from noon until evening. An admission fee of ten cents is charged except on Mondays and Fridays. Children with their parents or teachers are admitted free at all times. Sunset orchestral con-

Regarding Photographs

May we explain that the frontispiece of the September issue of RECREATION should have been credited to the New England Council, and the picture showing a group of hikers on page 323 of this number to the WPA of Massachusetts. We regret the omission of the courtesy lines.

certs add to the beauty of the gardens on a summer evening. After the concerts, with few exceptions, the gardens are as lovely as before the crowds come—a fine mark of appreciation on the part of the citizens.

At a State Conference of Mayors—At the New York State Conference of Mayors and other municipal officials held in Niagara Falls, New York, June 5-6, a number of the speakers mentioned the use of tax delinquent properties for recreation.

Activities for Girls and Women in Lincoln, Nebraska—Functioning under the Recreation Department of Lincoln, Nebraska, is a Council of Girls' and Women's Activities which is very enthusiastic and active. The Council has arranged for a questionnaire to be filled out by each girl enrolled in the junior and senior high schools. These questionnaires will be analyzed and the findings made available. It is hoped that more girls will be reached by the various organizations as a result of the survey. Recreation clubs for girls known as the Beacon Clubs are functioning in various sections of the city, ten clubs having been in operation during the past winter season. One club will continue throughout the summer months. This program reaches girls who are not served by other agencies. Eight women's recreation clubs were organized during the winter season, two of which will continue through the summer months. Free golf and tennis classes for business girls and women will be conducted by the Recreation Department.

Nineteenth Annual Meeting of National Conference on State Parks—Colonel Richard Lieber of Indiana was elected to the newly created position of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Conference on State Parks at their nineteenth annual meeting, June 4-7. Harold S. Wagner, Director, Secretary of the Akron, Ohio, Metropolitan Park System, was elected President of the Board. Major William A. Welch of New York and W. E. Carson of Virginia were re-elected Vice-Presidents, and Miss Harlean James was re-elected Executive Secretary. This year's meeting was held at Lake Itasca State Park, Minnesota, and was attended by approximately one hundred delegates from twenty-six states. Next year's meeting will be held at Starved Rock State Park and New Salem State

Park, both in Illinois, and Spring Mill State Park in Indiana.

Beach Safety—According to a release from the Los Angeles, California, Playgrounds and Recreation Department, it's the youthful "he-man" swimmer who has to be rescued at the beach most frequently rather than the weaker swimming but more cautious feminine bather.

This was one of the facts brought to light in a report by C. P. L. Nicholls, aquatics supervisor of the Recreation Department, following a ten year survey of rescues at local beaches. Masculine swimmers who had to be hauled out of the sea by lifeguards far outnumbered girls and women, the proportion being 71.32 per cent male to 28.67 per cent female rescues. Age group studies showed that the majority of individuals saved by the beach guards were in the years between ten and twenty-five. Youths from fifteen to twenty topped the list with 21.44 per cent of the total rescues. Children from ten to fifteen were responsible for 20.13 per cent, and young adults from twenty to twenty-five contributed 16.04 per cent. The study showed that the Los Angeles municipal beach guards had made a total of 2,830 rescues during the ten year period from 1929 to the present year.

It was pointed out in the release that the emphasis has shifted to accident prevention and safety education by which lifeguards warn bathers against potential hazards, in that way removing the necessity for many rescues.

Aiding Churches in Their Recreation Programs—The Playground and Recreation Department of Los Angeles, California, working in cooperation with church educational leaders, conducted in February a demonstration of types of social recreation. Church leaders were invited to attend the gathering where demonstrations were given in leading community singing, conducting folk dancing and folk games, and putting on stunt programs and social mixers.

Toy Lending Centers in Racine—Racine, Wisconsin, has three toy lending centers operated by WPA, and two more are to be opened. The libraries are very successful. At one of them alone there is an attendance of 125 a day, and over 900 toys are in circulation.

Winter Activities in Cincinnati—As the Cincinnati, Ohio, Public Recreation Commission has almost no municipally owned facilities, it has been obliged to exercise great resourcefulness in securing facilities for its program. During the current winter season the Commission has utilized the facilities of more than 170 different institutions, forty of which are public schools, forty parochial, while others include a great variety of types of facilities such as branch libraries, the county jail, the art museum, the general hospital, the National Catholic Community House, and the Jewish Community Center. Tens of thousands of boys and girls use the coasting streets and facilities for coasting at the Commission's municipal golf courses and playfields. On the play streets set aside for coasting there was not a single instance of serious injury.

Music Enjoyment in Dartmouth—The Department of Music at Dartmouth has put into effect a new schedule of eighteen courses which are divided into non-technical and technical. As a prerequisite for the non-technical group, students will now be required to take an introductory course dealing with the essentials of music composition which is designed to stimulate the enjoyment of music by the development of intelligent listening. In the non-technical group there are also courses on chamber music and the art song which have been combined with former elementary survey courses.

Extensive outside musical activities on the campus include outstanding orchestras, artists, ballet as a regular part of the year's musical program subsidized by the college.

An Old-Fashioned Picnic — Philadelphia's first annual picnic day sponsored by the Bureau of Recreation was a great success. In preparation for the event the city's recreation centers had been divided into eight districts with a chairman in charge of each. Meetings had been held, programs planned, and eight ideal picnic sites selected for the outing. At 9:30 on July 19th, mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers met at their respective centers loaded down with lunch boxes, and climbed into busses. On arriving at the picnic site, the district centers gathered together around the flag pole for patriotic exercises. Even though it had not been planned for lunch to follow immediately after the flag raising, the program was temporarily disrupted until appetites were appeased!

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After lunch scheduled events were held, similar throughout the city with slight variations. They included bathing where facilities permitted, a free play period, quiz contests, spelling bees, baseball, volleyball, dodge ball, sack races, egg races and peanut scrambles, water contests, a treasure hunt, fishing, band concerts, community singing, and a home talent hour. At 5:00 o'clock the picnic was officially over, and the picnickers returned in busses to the starting points. Over 2,000 people took part in the picnic.

Autumn Festival at the Golden Gate International Exposition—On September 22, 23 and 24, a gala festival was held at the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco, California, with a continuous country fair and rural Olympic competitions. On the first day came folk music and dances by English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Spanish, and Mexican groups. The second day featured native America in song and dance, climaxed by a barn dance. International groups participated on the third day when rural Olympic finals were scheduled, and an international ball was held at night.

Day Camp Programs in Milwaukee—On each of its three nature playgrounds last summer, the Milwaukee Department of Municipal Recreation conducted day camp programs. Each playground was given an opportunity to send a group of children to one of these nature camps to spend the entire day "adventuring in nature."

After securing written permission from their parents, the children were picked up at the playgrounds by a specially chartered bus for which they paid twenty cents a round trip.

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A day camp assistant supervised the bus trips of the forty children between the ages of 11 and 14 who could be included and acted as assistant to the director at the camp. The children brought their noon lunches. Meat and wieners were broiled and potatoes and corn were baked over the campfire. Each child was given a half pint of milk to drink with his lunch.

The activities at the day camp included nature trails, nature talks, stories and discussions, nature handcraft, scavenger hunts, nature games, camp cooking and swimming.

Discussion of Swimming Pool Construction—Recreation officials will be interested in noting a discussion of swimming pool construction which has appeared in the June and July issues of *Parks and Recreation*. This material was prepared by C. P. L. Nicholls, Supervisor of Aquatics, Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles, California. It is entitled "Planning the Recreational Swimming Pool."

Houston Park Dedication—In conjunction with the Juneteen Celebration, seventy-fourth observance of the Emancipation Proclamation, the Emancipation Park Civic Improvement Club of Houston, Texas, and the Houston Colored Recreation Council dedicated Emancipation Park in that city this summer.

The Emancipation Civic Club boasts fifteen years of service to the community in trying to improve the physical surroundings, perpetuate and preserve the natural beauty, improve the moral conditions, encourage social and recreational experiences of the highest type for both the youth and the adult citizen of Houston. In addition to improving the playground and building a bandstand for Sunday afternoon concerts, the Club agitated for tennis courts and instituted a library reading room. The members have now pledged themselves to secure city-wide membership so that Emancipation Park will remain "one of the finest leisure time units in the entire South."

A Demonstration Playground—In its annual report for 1938-1939 the Playground and Recreation Association of Victoria, British Col-

umbia, tells of the success of the demonstration playground conducted in Carlton for the purpose of arousing the interest of the citizens in the project. Daily programs were rigidly planned. Sports included cricket, football, wrestling, jumping for boys; and for both boys and girls, basketball and other team games, relay races, ball games, and deck tennis. There were such quiet occupations as clay modeling and finger printing, storytelling, and play with toys from the toy lending shop. Water sprays were much enjoyed, and as many as four hundred children a day were taken from the playground to the Olympic pool where swimming lessons were given. Attendance averaged between three and four hundred children of all ages, and on a gala day the record reached over seven hundred.

The demonstration was of special importance because a large section of the public saw for the first time a modern playground in operation. A working model of the recreation center which was on display attracted much interest.

Steubenville Holds Sports Gathering—Playgrounds are awarded city championships in games and athletics in Steubenville, Ohio. At their annual sports gathering the winners from each center competed in checkers, horseshoes, bean bag tossing, hand tennis, jackstones, hopscotch and swimming. On the day following the competition, more than a hundred children from one of the playgrounds visited the state park under the sponsorship of the Recreation Department.

Chicago at Play—Some of the summer recreation facilities enjoyed by Chicago's citizens are listed in the June 9th issue of the Service News Bulletin prepared by the Chicago, Illinois, Recreation Commission. They include twenty-three street-end beaches under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation which also supervises three natatoriums, thirty-nine playgrounds, and numerous small parks. The Chicago Park District last summer administered fifteen lake-front beaches, fifty-two outdoor pools, six indoor pools, five golf courses, forty-one picnic groves, thirty-six archery ranges, 353 softball diamonds, 571 tennis courts, 111 baseball diamonds, 282 horseshoe courts, and fourteen

To Promote Nature Recreation

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL of the Society of Recreation Workers of America has made the promotion of nature recreation one of its major objectives for 1939-1940. The importance of this action and ways in which best results might be accomplished were enumerated by V. K. Brown of Chicago, retiring president, in his report to the Society at a meeting held on October 12th at the Recreation Congress in Boston. "I want to propose," said Mr. Brown, "that concertedly we make nature recreation a major objective of the coming year. I propose that as a professional organization we institute a nation-wide campaign, whether our function be that of administrators or groups, whether we be physical experts, drama experts, crafts or arts, or music experts, that we resolve we will add to our accustomed planning and program a determined emphasis on developing and organizing a nature exploring movement." In doing this Mr. Brown urged co-operation with garden enthusiasts and park authorities, home owners' associations, and interested citizen groups.

"We can carry on nature interests in the winter months in preparation for spring. We can extend gardening interests by window boxes in our shelter buildings. We can plant vines to cover enclosure fences. We can promote the making of nature study collections, the use of nature patterns in art, the study of natural color in flowers and vegetation. We can hold exhibitions of flower arrangement. We can organize insect zoos. We can gather mineral specimens, develop aquaria, give attention to pets. Even in small parks we can organize nature trails in the guise of treasure hunts."

As a result of a campaign for nature recreation Mr. Brown predicted two main results. "For ourselves and our following in the communities, if we agree to make this a matter of special effort this year, we will develop naturally a new extension of the recreation movement into another field of interest. We will get nature study started everywhere on a more vigorous program of development. But, secondarily, we will safeguard our movement against indifference or misunderstanding at the hands of a great many people in the country who are not without considerable influence and who think of us now as being interested only in sports and physical activities alone. Merely talking recreation from the viewpoint of

its cultural significance is not convincing to them. Joining with them to effect, in community life, a partnership in operational development of purposes about which they are enthusiastic will go much further in convincing them that our movement is actually interested in a richer pattern of life than anything which we can say. Our action will be eloquent, beyond the eloquence of words."

miles of bridle paths. In addition, many parks have bowling greens, shuffleboard, roque, la bocce, badminton, volleyball, handball, and croquet courts.

Annual Play Day—As the final event of the Springfield, Illinois, playground season, the city Playground and Recreation Commission sponsored their annual play day at Lincoln Park. The twenty playground units all gathered together to celebrate the last outing of the summer.

During the summer months the playgrounds offer among their sports dodgeball, ping-pong, horseshoes, and a game devised by a playground director, which has no name but is played with homemade paddles, a tennis ball and a volleyball net. The day's activities at the park included a dodgeball tournament, hopscotch tournament, checkerboard contest, horseshoe doubles and singles, mile bicycle race, bean bag pitching, softball, picnic contests and games.

The Newest Municipal Rose Garden—"As we go to press, Boise, Idaho, seems to have the newest Municipal Rose Garden, having dedicated it June 21, just ten days after President Kirk of the American Rose Society dedicated Salt Lake City's new garden. The Boise Garden is located in Julia Davis Park, and at dedication time had 112 beds containing 102 different varieties of roses with some 2,600 plants on hand for additions and replacements." Extract from *The American Rose Magazine*, July-August, 1939.

The Sandlotters Play Ball in Cleveland—Leading the nation in the development of sandlot baseball, the city of Cleveland sponsored a patron drive for their Amateur Day, the one day when the Cleveland Baseball

Federation asks financial support through patrons and gate receipts at the baseball game held that day. Six hundred and forty-one teams are affiliated with the Federation, making a total of 9,615 players, not including the independent and wildcat leagues which rely on the organization. Of this total, 4,755 youngsters play in the Catholic Youth Organization and in three unbacked classes. As the Cleveland Baseball Federation is responsible for the activities of these children, the Amateur Day funds supply bats, baseballs, catcher's outfits, gloves, and free umpire and scorer's services. Aside from this use, the funds make it possible to guarantee each player free medical attention.

Keeping Money at Home—Representative Thomas A. Jenkins from Ohio recently forecast that the resumption of land purchases by the Forest Service of Ohio would add millions of dollars to the value of forest areas and recreational facilities of the state. The removal of restrictions on land purchases in Ohio cleared the way for the ultimate acquisition of 1,000,000 acres in the southeastern counties. Having set up five sections for inclusion in a land purchase program in 1934, the Forest Service has bought 34,234 of the 1,000,000 available acreage.

The reason for the marked emphasis on land purchases lies in the statement of Representative Jenkins that no state comparable to Ohio has so few recreational centers. By some such method as land purchases, Ohio will be able to hold tourist money at home. Now a large percentage of southern resort traffic is comprised of cars with Ohio license plates. Into Michigan, too, a state whose \$300,000,000 tourist patronage arises partially from her recreational advantages, Ohio sends more tourists than any other state.

World Federation of Education Associations—Early last July 750 teachers sailed from New York and returned on August 28th after a goodwill cruise of 15,000 miles to fifteen Latin American ports and a conference of the World Federation of Education Associations. A pamphlet giving the history, aims, and objectives of this organization may be secured from the Secretary General, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fifty Years of Growth—With a population of 450, Lakewood, Ohio, was incorporated in 1889. This year Lakewood celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a parade witnessed by 100,000 spectators. The highlights of the parade were a group of colonial flags, a portrayal of the spirit of '76, and a covered wagon drawn by two mules. Contrasting modern Lakewood to the village incorporated a decade before the turn of the century, a "dinky" streetcar of the nineties traveled through the parade by the side of a modern Cleveland streetliner. Included in the lines were the Cleveland mounted police, the sheriff and 50 deputies, and a 40-piece Salvation Army Band. An additional activity, the Lakewood merchants' eighth annual community picnic, contained on its program numerous contests with prizes, and distribution of peanuts, candy, and coffee. Still another part of the anniversary was the celebration pageant, "Wagons West." With a cast of a thousand persons, the eighteen episodes of the spectacle dramatized the history of the Lakewood area.

Fun with Education—Staff and students of the 12th Annual Nature Leaders Training School last summer spent a four week session of education and fun at the school's mountain camp at Lake Terra Alta, Preston County, West Virginia. The campers interspersed recreation with training: they studied botany and mammalogy, mounted insects collected during the class in insect study, listened to informal lectures, tramped on field trips, swam, and played games. After the camp closed, the volunteer workers of the West Virginia Nature Association met at Oglebay Park for a review and discussion of the camp activities. In achieving their first objective, they discussed the school's favorable and unfavorable aspects with a view toward making the 13th school more effective. A second objective was to plan for the reorganization of the association. The new development of an 18-acre camp site at Lake Terra Alta necessitates an expansion of its membership in order to make full use of the proposed permanent camp.

A New Playground for Cape May—Funds left by John W. Underhill, a Negro philan-

"KEEP THE RECORD"

of the **Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress** at Boston by ordering a copy of the Proceedings scheduled for publication early in November.

The Proceedings will contain the main addresses, summaries of discussion groups, findings of committees, and other important information about the Congress.

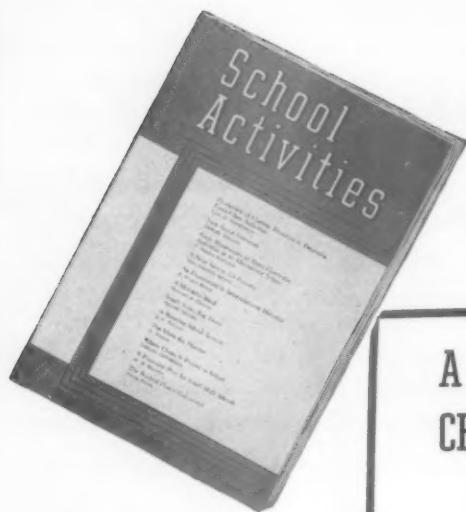
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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 Fourth Avenue
New York City

thropist of Mays Landing, New Jersey, are making possible a playground for the public school children of that county seat town. Mr. Underhill many years ago opened a little candy, tobacco, newspaper, and novelty store. School children brought most of his trade. He prospered, invested in a real estate business which was financially successful. When Mr. Underhill died it was found he had left his estate of more than \$100,000 to the township and School Board for recreational purposes. Part of the bequest has been used to improve Memorial Park. Trustees of the fund have used much of the remainder to buy a large tract which will be equipped as a modern playground.

1939 Softball Rules Available—The Official Softball Guide for 1939 containing rules, interpretations, pictures, and sources of local softball activities is now available. It is published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 19 Beekman Street, New York City. Price 25 cents.



**Subscription
Price**
\$2.00

HARRY C. McKOWN, Editor

C. R. VAN NICE, Managing Editor

School Activities

A Journal of Ideas and Projects for the School as a
CHARACTER AND CITIZENSHIP LABORATORY

in which

Student Council, Clubs, Home Rooms, Athletics, Music, Debate, Publications, Trips, Dramatics, Assembly, Financing Activities, and Social Functions make democratic settings and life situations typical of the American way of living and working together.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES PUBLISHING CO.

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A Creative Community Christmas

(Continued from page 433)

sang "O Come, All Ye Faithful," thus closing the festival. The curtains were drawn.

There was much hesitation in leaving. We had to call out a "Merry Christmas" to indicate that the festival was over, but two or three women came to the piano to ask for more singing and playing. So we had some more, informal and around the piano or near it, and it was unforgettable enjoyable. Many individuals expressed sincere appreciation of the festival, and almost all regretted that there were not more people gathered for it. The normal school principal, however, upon hearing this regret expressed, exclaimed, "That's all right. This is only a beginning. Next year there will be more!"

A very delightful part of the whole affair was the informal chatting after it in the corridor while people waited for the costumed and made up participants to get back into their usual costumes and physiognomies. One felt assured that the purposes and faiths of a Christmas festival are entirely true and practicable.

The following are the songs referred to in this article. Each number beside the title of the song refers to the song collection listed below in which words and musical accompaniments are included. Many of these are also included in other collections.

Silent Night—1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6
Deck the Hall with Boughs of Holly—1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6
Here We Come A-Carolling (in some collections called
Here We Come A-Wassailing)—3 - 6
I Saw Three Ships Come Sailing In—1 - 2
Patapan—7
Break Forth, O Beauteous Heavenly Light—8
O Little Town of Bethlehem—1 - 2 - 3 - 4
O Leave Your Sheep, Ye Shepherds on the Hills—6
The First Nowell—1 - 2 - 4 - 5 - 6
It Came Upon the Midnight Clear—1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Lullaby of the Christ Child (under title "Entre le boeuf
et l'âne gris")—3
Away In a Manger—1 - 2 - 3
We Three Kings of Orient Are—1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella—2 - 3
O Come, All Ye Faithful—1 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 6

Song Collections

1—Treasure Chest of Christmas Songs and Carols.
Treasure Chest Publications, Inc., 303—4th Ave.,
New York City. 13¢

- 2—The Ditson Christmas Carol Book, by Norwood Hinkle. Oliver Ditson Co., 1712 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 50¢
 3—Christmas Carols from Many Countries, by Satis N. Coleman and Elin K. Jorgensen. G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 East 43rd St., New York City. 50¢
 4—Golden Book of Favorite Songs. Hall & McCreary Co., 434 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 20¢
 5—Twice 55 Community Songs—The Brown Book. C. C. Birchard and Co., 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 15¢
 6—16 National Christmas Carols. E. C. Schirmer Music Co., 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 40¢
 7—Oxford Book of Carols. Oxford University Press, 114—5th Ave., New York City. \$2.50
 8—Available from G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 East 43rd St., New York City. 10¢
 The following are available from the National Recreation Association:
 "Christmas Carols" Word Sheet—80¢ per 100 copies.
 Includes the words of ten carols.
 "Christmas Music"—5¢
 "Christmas Plays and Pageants with Music."—Free in single copies.

A Christmas Present to Decatur

(Continued from page 436)

Since the first production the Department has added each year to the list of properties until now there is invested a sum in the neighborhood of \$700. This equipment includes the portable buildings, electrical supplies, a public address system, dolls, curtains, heating units and other necessities. To install and maintain the buildings, purchase new equipment and employ the staff necessary to carry on the activities at the Village requires an annual expenditure of approximately \$800.

"Boystowns" for Cleveland Youth

(Continued from page 440)

each town draw up their city charter. The attorneys explained court and parliamentary procedure to the law directors of each town. The Boystown courts are conducted in the utmost seriousness. Members of their juries are drawn from citizens of the towns. The law director prosecutes each case and the judge appoints another boy to defend the accused.

One boy who persisted in smoking in the building after being warned that it was against the rules was brought to trial. He was convicted and the judge sentenced him to six weeks' floor sweeping. The boy took his punishment without rancor and told the youthful judge that he was going to stop smoking altogether.

Cleveland believes that with the cooperation of

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Parks and Recreation, August 1939

- "New Jersey Parks Increase Property Values"
 "Archery Comes to Essex County" by L. C. Wilsey
 "Checking Response to Recreation Programs" by Samuel D. Marble
 "Casting Pool Answer to Angler's Prayer"

Journal of Health and Physical Education

- "Interscholastic Athletic Standards for Boys." A committee report
 "Noon Hour Coeducational Recreation" by Dudley Ashton
 "A Tumbling Club Playday" by Lucy S. Proudfoot
 "Folk Dance: An Expression of Culture" by Hermine Sauthoff

The Guardian, October 1939

- "Play for the Modern Child"
 "Fun with and for New Members"

PAMPHLETS

Children's Book Week 1939

A manual of suggestions

Yearbook of the Association for Childhood Education, 1939, Washington, D. C. \$25.

Cincinnati Municipal Activities 1938

Annual Report of the City Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio

"Shall Our State Parks Be Self Supporting?"

Connecticut Forest and Park Association, New Haven, Conn.

Annual Report 1938—Recreation Commission Alton, Illinois

Annual Report 1938—Mott Foundation Flint, Michigan

Annual Report 1938—Department of Recreation Greenwich, Connecticut

Health Education Bulletin, March 1939 National Board, Y.W.C.A., New York City

Annual Report of the Playground Community Service Commission 1938 New Orleans, Louisiana

Annual Report 1938-1939, Recreation Division, Community Service Council Hastings-on-Hudson, New York

Annual Report 1938, Recreation Department Superior, Wisconsin

Rural Youth by David Cushman Coyle U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939

city officials and the general public, the plan of self-government instituted by Boystown will play an important part in introducing a new era in the solution of juvenile crime.

The Spirit of Joseph Lee Day

(Continued from page 443)

whom he was leading by the hand) saw the house beautiful not far ahead. . . . Greatheart went up to the gate and knocked loudly. "The Pilgrims will go in," said Greatheart, "but I must return at once to my master." Then the little boy took him by the hand and said, "Oh sir, won't you go on with us and help us?"

"He has gone back through the darkness, but his life will lead on. We shall ever have Joe Lee as our guide in making this a better world for us all, and especially for children.

"But what is needed above all in this movement is more Greathearts, more laymen who will give of their time and thought, of their effort and their means, to provide recreation not only for children but also for youth and the adult—lay leaders who will themselves remain young till they die, 'playful up to the gates of death,' versatile, resourceful, and full of the joy of life as was Joseph Lee."

After repeating the message of President Roosevelt which was given last year on Joseph Lee Day, Dr. Finley said, "This message, repeated in coming years, should be accompanied by the beautiful prayer in which thanks for his splendid life were spoken at his funeral service at King's Chapel in Boston:

Let us thank God for Joseph Lee.
For his many years of life among us;
For his unselfish work to help others;
For his devotion to the life of all children;
For his faith that there is joy at the heart of things;
For his assurance that there is good in everyone;
For his persistence in expecting a nobler world;
For his generous purposes which were without guile;
For his delight in simple things;
For his imagination which bridged the gulfs of circumstance and creed;
For his counting himself no better than others, but gathering up in himself the better thoughts of many;
For his gentleness which made others feel greater;
For his continuing influence, and the things which abide with us always—
We thank the God of Life and bless His Holy Name.
O God, accept our thanksgiving for our beloved citizen and for all of like spirit, in the name of Thy son, Jesus Christ, who did lift up the weary and set a little child in the midst of His disciples.
Amen.

Lighting for Night Tennis

(Continued from page 447)

ing the summer than in the winter months. Los Angeles figures on 300 fair weather days. New

Orleans expects a larger number of participants for night playing during the warm season when nights are cool. Oakland reports that there are few nights in the year when it is not possible to play but that the largest play comes during summer months.

The Growth of Community Centers on Cape Cod

(Continued from page 454)

cause they do not interest the children. All programs succeed when children demand them.

In the matter of physical equipment, our centers on Cape Cod are not badly housed. At Hyannis, we rent the Grange Hall from that organization for \$720 a year. In return we occupy an entire building that is reasonably well adapted to our work. The main hall, which has a small stage, has been lined off for badminton or volleyball. At a boxing tournament recently we accommodated 150 people and a 14' x 14' boxing ring, and were not overcrowded. This space supplies the terrain for model railroads. On another floor we have an office, arts and crafts room, shop, and game room.

In Falmouth, Provincetown, and Osterville we occupy space in the school buildings. Falmouth's Town Recreation Commission, like our Council in Hyannis, is a chartered corporation under state law. Provincetown and Osterville have strong lay committees. In Sandwich, the Catholic Church has turned over its old parish house to the Sandwich Recreation Committee, so that they occupy their own building. Of these towns, three are the largest on the Cape. It is evident that community centers are available to a large number of people.

But we have only begun. Eventually we shall impress the various towns of the Cape that our better-than-average social conditions can be further improved by our work. The schools have gone far in this direction. But for about one half of every year, children are not in school (including extracurricular activities) nor are they asleep. This is the rich ground recreation has to work. On Cape Cod we have made definite progress.

A Nursery Grows Up

(Continued from page 456)

gym, pool and club rooms. The nursery has become a community institution. Visitors come from a wide area to observe and marvel at the project which developed from almost nothing. Both staff members agree that the success of the

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little experiment has surpassed their most rosy dreams, and all connected with the nursery believe that in community benefits it has been well worth the struggle to establish it.

Co-Education and Recreation in the Jewish Community Center

(Continued from page 459)

room for adult women's groups, and usually a separate locker room equipped with dressing booths, showers and hair dryers. In the larger buildings a separate gymnasium is provided. Otherwise women and girls alternate in the use of the main gymnasium and pool.

Separate provision for men consists of billiard rooms, quiet game room, men's lounge, separate locker and shower rooms, exercise rooms, hand-ball and squash courts. The athletic facilities are so arranged that men can use their locker room, showers, health club, exercise rooms and hand-ball courts at all times, without interfering with the use of the main gymnasium and pool by women and girls, or by classes of younger boys.

It will be noted that dormitories are not a feature of the typical Jewish Center. Only four organizations make such provision, three for men and one for women. The experiment of accommodating men and women in one building has not been tried, though some Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. buildings have, I believe, demonstrated its feasibility.

Aside from the fact that a well planned and equipped building can adequately serve the needs of both sexes, there is an obvious economy in the cost of building and maintaining one structure that can meet the requirements of all age groups of both sexes.

Leadership

The conduct of a co-educational program has implications in connection with the selection and duties of professional personnel. Men and women serve on the staff on the basis of qualifications for the duties to be performed and the special needs of the groups in the membership. Except in Centers in small communities, where the resources and clientele are limited, the professional staff includes at least one woman. Since so much of the contact of professional workers and membership

is on an individual basis, it is recognized that the services of a woman, generally known as Director of Women's Work, are necessary in dealing with the personal problems of women and girls and in planning special activities for them. Gymnasium classes for women are customarily in charge of a woman physical training teacher. Practice in the direction of swimming groups varies. Often the women prefer a male instructor. Frequently junior activities for boys and girls are in charge of a woman. Sometimes social activities and the supervision of dramatics and music are assigned to women workers. The librarian is usually a woman, trained for the work. Women are employed in day camps and, of course, in country camps for girls and for young mixed groups. Leaders of clubs are of both sexes, usually depending upon the sex of the club members. Although the trend is towards employment of a professional staff, except for special needs of women, without reference to sex, but solely on the basis of qualifications, there are limitations which thus far have restricted professional opportunities for women in Jewish Center work. The executive head of a Center is almost always a man, partly because of the arduous nature of his administrative duties, but for other reasons as well. The board of directors, as has been previously observed is still predominantly masculine in composition and this is true also of other important communal groups with which the executive has relationships as the representative of the Center. They prefer to deal with a man. The membership of adults and seniors is largely male and they naturally prefer an executive to whom they can talk freely and in whose understanding and authority they have full confidence. Since the staff, by reason of the nature of the work, is largely composed of men, it appears natural that their chief be one of their own sex. The executive of a Center has long hours, including evening work, that would be taxing on the physical capacities of a woman and deprive her of normal social life. These are practical considerations and to that extent affect the policy of employment of women solely on the basis of qualifications for executive positions in the Center.

Under the Harvest Moon

(Continued from page 463)

Gobble. A speaker is to give a speech on Thanksgiving, using all the barnyard animals in it. Each player chooses the name of some animal, and when the speaker raises her right hand, every

one immediately imitates the animal chosen; when she raises her left hand, all keep silent; and when she raises both hands, they imitate a turkey's "Gobble, gobble!" All calls are continued until the speaker lowers her arm.

Remnant Stakes. Divide the guests into two groups, and give each person in one group a piece of colored material. Give the other group envelopes containing corresponding material. At a given signal, the group with the envelopes rush toward the other group, match their materials and return with their partners to a winning post. Of course there should be many shades of the same material, so that the matching may not be so easy.

Turkey Walk. This is a relay race with about ten players on each team. When the leader says "Go," the first person on each team starts out crossing left foot in back of right, then right foot in back of left, and so on, progressing about four inches forward on each step. They continue in this manner until they reach a goal line, then run back, touching the next person in line who does the same thing.

Thanksgiving Spelling Game. Players or groups of players unscramble these jumbled words. The one with the most correct in a given time wins.

| <i>Word</i> | <i>Key</i> |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. reykut | 1. turkey |
| 2. thylopum | 2. Plymouth |
| 3. lapirlcis | 3. Priscilla |
| 4. sircarbeern | 4. cranberries |
| 5. wamelofry | 5. Mayflower |
| 6. hivistgangk | 6. Thanksgiving |
| 7. mippekipun | 7. pumpkin pie |
| 8. gismripl | 8. Pilgrims |
| 9. dinnias | 9. Indians |
| 10. peattos | 10. potatoes |
| 11. sunt | 11. nuts |
| 12. damsselnitish | 12. Miles Standish |

Think Fast. Give each player a sheet of paper upon which has been written the word "Thanksgiving" along the left side of the paper, one letter written beneath the other. On the right side of the paper the same word should be written, but with the first letter at the bottom. The letter T will be opposite the letter G, the letter H opposite the letter N, and so on. The participants are informed they will be given just three minutes in which to write a word between these letters, beginning with the letter on the left and ending with the letter on the right. For instance, the first word might be TryInG, the second HeleN. The player who finishes first is entitled to a prize which can be some little article significant of Thanksgiving time.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Cowboy Dances

By Lloyd Shaw. The Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho. \$3.50.

FOR YEARS Lloyd Shaw has collected and taught cowboy dances, and with his Cheyenne Mountain dancers has demonstrated them from Coast to Coast. There are seventy-five dances described in this volume, with complete calls and explanations, each illustrated with photograph and diagram.

Romance of the National Parks

By Harlean James. Macmillan Company, New York. \$3.00.

OF THE MORE THAN sixteen and a quarter million persons who visited the various units of the Federal Park System in 1938, almost seven million passed through the gateways of the national parks. Miss James tells the fascinating story of the development of these natural wonderlands which each year attract more people. She has devoted the first part to giving the historical background of the parks. The second section, profusely illustrated with photographs—and there are more than 120 of them in the book—is appropriately entitled "Journeys." Here will be found imaginary travels through the parks so arranged as to be helpful to those who may wish to visit several of them on a single summer trip. Personalities associated with national park development, among them Stephen Mather, John Muir, Horace M. Albright and others, receive appreciative mention.

Creative Play

By Ivah Deering. Emerson Books, New York. \$2.00.

THIS BOOK was first published in 1930 under the title, *The Creative Home*. The continued demand for it has necessitated a new edition. There has, however, been no change in the content since the material is pertinent to any period and is essentially scientific in its approach. The book, designed primarily for parents of young children, is based on the author's own experience. As Joseph Lee said in his introduction: "It tells what so many parents want to know, with a combination of detailed advice as to just what to do, with true insight as to how to do it—and, above all, how not to do it."

Modern Basketball

By Lon W. Jourdet and Kenneth A. Hashagen. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. \$2.25.

IN THIS BOOK two former intercollegiate basketball players, both of whom are now basketball coaches, have set down the fundamental techniques of the game in clear, easily understood language. They have covered practically all the details which will prove useful to coaches of college or high school teams, or to any group interested in playing the sport. Throughout the text excellent use has been made of diagrams and action photographs to illustrate the plays described. The appendix contains thirty-six different drills with specific guidance on outstanding scoring plays.

Bird Houses—How to Make and Where to Place Them

By Edmund J. Sawyer. Cranbrook Institute of Science. Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. \$2.00.

OF THE UNDERTAKING of this practical booklet with its many illustrations and diagrams, Mr. Sawyer says, "The providing of suitable bird-houses needs no defense or excuse. Whether it be the beautiful and demure bluebird, the bustling and industrious chick-a-dee, or the alert and pompous flycatcher, the native tenant of the bird-house will be a good and interesting and entertaining neighbor, always prompt to pay his rent in one form or another, or in many forms and with interest. Does one need any special excuse for offering hospitality to such a neighbor?"

Uses for Waste Materials

Compiled by the Committee on Equipment and Supplies. The Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. \$2.00.

RECREATION WORKERS, continually on the hunt for hand-craft projects in which waste materials may be used, will find many practical suggestions in this pamphlet. The bulletin is presented, says the committee in its foreword, "not with the idea that anything mentioned herein is to be substituted for more desirable media of use and expression, but rather as supplementary material which has educative value and which provides opportunities for experimentation and challenges ingenuity, particularly when other means are limited."

Selected List of Ten-Cent Books

Prepared by Mary Lincoln Morse. Revised by Alice Temple. Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. \$1.15.

MODERN TIMES and reduced budgets have resulted in the publishing of ten-cent books with recognized standards rapidly being incorporated as to what makes a book good in content, in approach, in form and illustration. Today parents of limited means and teachers with a need for variety of good classroom books may both seek and find them in ten-cent editions. In the list presented by the Literature Committee books have been included that are accurate and authentic as to fact and also those with story, verse, and picture value. The list has been classified to facilitate its use.

Government and the Arts

By Grace Overmyer. W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., New York. \$3.00.

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT of the Federal Arts Projects, WPA, and particularly since a fine arts bill has become a matter of wide public interest, the question of the extent to which the government should give encouragement to the fine arts has been much discussed. Proponents of the plan and those who oppose it have had little on which to base their information since comprehensive data on the subject have been lacking. This book

has been compiled to present facts regarding the history, plan of organization, financing, and operation of systems used for the official support of art and artists. There are two parts, the first of which deals with state aid in more than fifty foreign countries. The second section, devoted to the United States, presents important facts concerning art institutions and activities sponsored by national or local governments, and art legislation, past and present.

The World of Plant Life.

By Clarence J. Hylander, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$7.50.

Plants have their own design for living, and a thrilling one it is as outlined in this popularized botany. In a volume of over seven hundred pages Mr. Hylander discusses and classifies the native and naturalized plants found throughout the United States from bacteria to orchids. In all, 2,000 species are described in detail. There are over 400 plant photographs and line drawings. So inclusive is the book that it will be appreciated by amateurs, students, and experienced botanists alike.

Teaching Wholesome Living in the Elementary School.

By Alma A. Dobbs, M.A. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$2.50.

This book is based on the fundamental premise that children should be encouraged and taught to grow in all ways. It has been demonstrated that physical growth and the fullest development of the child are best attained under conditions of security, love, contented work, and happy play, through all of which the child builds a happy personality. In Part One the author discusses the point of view as regards principles of growth and fostering child growth. Part Two takes up the question of the curriculum, and Part Three outlines specific phases describing the common life activities of the child with reference to the determination of the quality of living.

Health and Physical Education Class and Record Book.

Prepared by Hugh Fischer. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$75.

Record keeping can be an arduous part of the daily routine. This book, prepared for the teacher of health and physical education, is designed to facilitate the keeping of records and to make them more readily accessible.

The Garden Encyclopedia.

Edited by E. L. D. Seymour, B.S.A. William H. Wise & Company, New York. \$4.00.

"A single, all-purpose volume for real dirt gardeners," said the New York *Herald Tribune* in its review of this volume which answers in simple, nontechnical language the many questions which are bound to arise when you adopt gardening as your hobby. There are 1,300 pages with 750 pictures and diagrams.

Motion Pictures in Physical Education.

By Thurston Adams, Ed.D. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University. \$90.

Motion pictures are now being used in almost every field of activity. They have for some time played an exceedingly valuable part in the training of athletes, particularly in football, track and field, baseball, swimming, and diving. This booklet discusses in detail the function of the motion picture in physical education, production and use of the experimental films, and the equipment needed for taking and projecting motion pictures. Information regarding the use of motion pictures is given.

100 Games of Solitaire.

By Helen L. Coops. Whitman Publishing Company, Racine, Wisconsin. \$10.

Directions for play are given briefly and simply, and there are complete layouts for playing in this inexpensive booklet which contains a hundred popular games of Solitaire and seventy-five well-known variations of these games.

Motion Pictures in Sports.

Compiled by Elaine M. Dear, Louise S. Kjellstrom and Jenny E. Turnbull. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. \$25.

This selected and carefully annotated bibliography and film list, presented by the Motion Picture Committee of the National Section on Women's Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, has been prepared as a means of familiarizing administrators and teachers of physical education with the place of the motion picture as an integral part of the teaching program. Much of it will be of interest to recreation workers as well, particularly the directory of commercial and educational film services and the list of films available on various phases of sports for entertainment and instruction.

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Can You Answer These Questions?

- Mention three advantages which recreation in the World of Tomorrow will provide. What may be expected to take place when the unoccupied time of the school is linked with the unoccupied time of the public?

See pages 427-429

- Outline a plan for a Christmas festival in a small town. Mention six carols used in such a festival. How is it possible in a celebration of this kind to utilize the talents of many people?

See pages 430-433

- Describe a Christmas village. How may marionettes be effectively used in a community Christmas celebration?

See pages 435-436

- Define a "Boystown." How may such a center be organized? Describe the form of government used. What recreational activities may be developed at these boys' centers?

See pages 437-440

- Enumerate some of the ways in which the spirit of Joseph Lee Day may find expression.

See pages 441-443

- What in general has a study of lighting for night tennis disclosed regarding types of installation of lights and their costs? What fees are charged? What has been the experience regarding the charging of fees?

See pages 444-447

- Suggest a form of organization for an arts and crafts fair. How may foreign-born groups be introduced? What are the chief values which may be derived from a fair of this kind?

See pages 448-450

- Outline a plan of organization for a pre-school nursery in a recreation center. What are the steps to be taken in enlisting the aid of community forces?

See pages 455-456

- What general principles underlie the organization of a Jewish community center? What general pattern is followed in providing physical facilities? What activities are outstanding in the program?

See pages 457-459

- How may the arts be made intelligible and natural in order to insure the participation of children? What is the function of the leader in an integrated program of the arts?

See pages 460-461

- List ten activities appropriate for a Thanksgiving party. Describe three of these in detail.

See pages 462-463

What's Your Hobby?

THE boy who has a hobby has more adventure in a day than the dull boy does in a year. He has more friends. Interesting things are always happening to him. Every day he plunges into some new undertaking.

A hobby is something that you do because you want to. Don't spend your spare time aimlessly loafing and lounging. Get a hobby and have some fun!

Get a hobby and have some friends! You will make them faster than you ever did in your life before. With a hobby you are more interesting to other people. Other people interest you more.

What do you like to do, to make, to collect, to study? The world is so full of worthwhile things that there is no possible excuse for anyone ever being bored or lonely.

Don't choose all of your hobbies along the same line. If you are interested in stamp collecting try to learn something about radio. If you like to carve wood, learn how to bind books. If you are interested in collecting rocks and minerals, make a hobby of tennis or skating or some outdoor sport as well. In this way you will have a chance to find out the kind of thing that you can really do most readily and with the greatest satisfaction to yourself.

A hobby gives you a chance to become really an authority on some one thing. Don't think that I am saying too much when I make this statement. It is actually within the powers of most boys, with study and perseverance, enthusiasm and effort, really to become authorities on a subject that interests them. You can read books in a public library in most communities. There are museums and collections that can be visited. There is usually someone who is an authority in or near your own community on the subject that interests you. Ask him questions; ask other people questions. Keep on digging and finding out more and more about your hobby.

What's your hobby? Make a success of it! The extent of your success will be measured by what you, yourself, really are and what you put into it, and your rewards will be accordingly. Don't be stingy in what you try for! Give everything you've got, and you will find that your entire life will be richer and happier.

JAMES E. WEST,
Chief Scout Executive.

From an article in *Boys' Life*.